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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 80 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

GIVING SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH-HOLDING ITS SPIRIT

Lord Snell Shows Up Black Spots In White Paper

LABOUR URGES JAIL DELIVERY

Strong Plea For Co-operation With Indian Opinion

"It is mere adroitness [illegible] that we are giving Self-Government to India when the [illegible]irit of Self-Government is withheld. Let us honour [illegible]es of Dominion Status," said Lord Snell in the course of [illegible] India on Tuesday replying to Lord Sankey's [illegible] concurring with the Commons resol[illegible]

RELEASE POLIT[illegible]

Reaffirm[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]ner resistible. No [illegible]mmission had ever rendered greater services to the country than the Simon Commission. They had experienced difficulties and discouragements, but debt to them had not been sufficiently recognised. Many of their suggestions were followed by the Round Table Conferences and where we had gone beyond them, we only ventured where they too would have ventured under changed circumstances.

DEFENCE OF R. T. C.

Most frequent criticism of the Round Table Conferences was that they had not reached unanimous decisions. He pointed out that the Round Table Conferences were never intended to be constituent assemblies but were meant to be consultative bodies. The future constitution of India rested with Parliament.

TRIBUTE TO HOARE.

No one who was present at the Third Round Table Conference could forbear paying tribute to Sir S. Hoare to whose incessant work, great patience and unfailing courtesy, success which was attained was mainly due. He regretted that both on personal and public grounds, the Labour Party had not assisted the proceedings and added that after all that had been said in the last 25 years, was it not our duty—no one can do more—to develop responsible Government in India? We were all agreed that there must be some change and [illegible] could not be substantiated. Opportunity would be given for a minute examination of the proposals during the Joint Committee and when the matter came before Parliament for final determination.

PRINCES vs. PROVINCES.

"In one sense we are not going beyond the recommendations of the Simon Commission. We are attempting what the report has envisaged as proper solution, namely, All-India Federation. We do not have co-operation of Princes and provinces, thus losing that element of stability. Measure of provincial autonomy was difficult.

HUSK AND KERNEL.

As far as Indian opinion is concerned, Indian politicians say they will not work it. They reckon all who leave them out. Rightly or wrongly, many Indians will tell you that you are gving them husk and keeping kernel."

The most important question was safeguards. They relied on powers of Governor-General, Governors, Army and Services. If anything more could be suggested let it be put before the Select Committee.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RIGHT.

"It may be said that we are placing too much responsibility on a single individual, but looking at our past history, we have never yet failed to find a man we wanted and need not despair for the future. To enable the Governor-General to keep his finger od the pulse of public opinion and have up to date information, he had a right to preside at any meeting of Ministers and have any information he required."

OVER-RIDING LEGISLATURE.

Summing up Lord Sankey laid the Governor-General would not only have the right but the power in the last resort to put the Army in motion and take over the Government, while in less formidable situations he could disallow the acts passed by the Legislature and make ordinances and pass Governors Acts.

"This does not mean that safeguards will be required for the daily use. The people of India are not all extremists. Millions are our friends."

SERVICES GLORIFIED.

Lord Sankey then, paid tribute to the immense debt which the country owed its services. Life

(Continued on page 4)

Out Of The Gloaming.

"Carpets and Peace" says a headline. Carpet knights who are so many in India to-day and are still being created in large numbers, must be the outcome of that sinister combination "Carpets and Peace."

* * * *

The Prussian Academy of Science now feels it has no reason to regret Einstein's resignation. We should imagine it is better off without him, for now his place can be taken by Hitler who might be fit company for them.

* * * *

Lincoln's Inn is now equally happy without Gandhiji's name on its register, since the greatest of Indians is not worthy to be in their company. The Bombay University treated similarly Lok. Tilak. There would be no zest in life if there were not so much spite and meanness in these academic bodies.

* * * *

"There are, of course, different types of African men and women some more educated and civilised than others, but even of these few are yet eligible to be introduced into European society." That depends on the kind of society into which the Negro is being threatened to be introduced.

* * * *

But it is only an ex-Assistant Commissioner for Native Affairs speaking before the Royal United Institution, with that "friend of India," Lord Amphill guiding its deliberations.

* * * *

Here, matter of merely of colour and racial prejudice, but one of wisely upbringing and uplifting the man in the midst of the snares and the dangers of a civilisation alien to his own."

* * * *

Wisely spoken! Yes the coloured man has to be protected from the "snares and dangers" of white society of the kind found in South Africa.

* * * *

As for "upbringing and uplifting," the Negro would rather not allow the White man to carry his burden any more, as in practice it means the other way about, and he would prefer to be left alone.

* * * *

Listen to Winston Churchill philosophizing in "My African Journal": "The African, it is conceded, is welcome to stay in his own country." A great concession in these days.

* * * *

In addition to hartals, and disturbances all due to the Civil Disobedience campaign, there was the world trade depression, and the phenomenal fall in price of all materials which brought about a "state of affairs unknown in the past," writes the Income Tax Department report. But they managed to squeeze more money from their victims. How is it done?

* * * *

There is a grouse against liquor picketers, who prevented poor people from drinking more and thus incidentally failed to put more money into the pockets of the honest liquor contractors. Poor Income Tax Department.

* * * *

Owing to the closure of the Back Bay scheme the cement factories in C. P., we are told, suffered. That's why we are having all kinds of safeguards in the new constitution, for the safety of British contractors.

* * * *

A London correspondent of a local paper writes that the "Morning Post" has seized upon the report of an interview with Mr. V. J. Patel, "to rub in all sorts of moral lessons.

* * * *

The humour of thus taking Mr. Patel seriously is increased" by the fact that it calls him Vijabhai, a cross between Vithalbhai and Vallabhbhai. Apparently due to having too many Anglo-Indians in the office.

* * * *

"Not partnership but abdication," says Sir William Davison, is "the ultimate idea" of the White Paper. Well, that's great isn't it? Not even "a mere contingency of the future."

* * * *

This gentleman who has found something in the White Paper that nobody else can see was being talked of the other day as the new Governor of Bombay. If he came here with abdication on the brain what a welcome he'd get!

* * * *

"Traffic control by light signals is rapidly extending in London where every week about twelve new systems are being installed." Bombay is more advanced than that. They have been discarded. Our police lead the world.

NAZIS ARREST BRITISHER

Unpleasant Surprise While In Bed

Alleged Communist Taken To Unknown Place

BERLIN, April 4.

The Nazi Auxiliary Police arrested a British subject named Harold Frazer while in bed and took him to an unknown destination. The British Embassy is investigating the case.

Frazer was recently dismissed from the German News Agency on the grounds of being a communist.—Reuter.

CATCHPOLE ARRESTED BY NAZIS

[illegible]ternational Secretary Of [illegible]ociety Of Friends

[illegible]ERLIN, April 4.

[illegible]national Sec[illegible] Friends has [illegible]euter.

[illegible]rd Colebrook represented the King at a memoral service to late Lord Chelmsford at Saint Peters at Eaton Square.

LONDON, April 4.

Large attendance included Brigadier-General Cecil Wray representing the Duke of Connaught, Major Ralph Glyn representing Mr. MacDonald, Lord and Lady Reading, the Maharaja of Burdwan representing East India Association, Mr. Lewisham representing the M.C.C. and Lord and Lady Parmoor. The Admiralty, Winchester College and Salvation Army were also represented.—Reuter's Special.

POLICE RAID ON BERLIN GHETTO

Brown Shirts Search Pedestrians And Houses And Seize Documents

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, April 4.

Berlin Ghetto was raided by police and Brown Shirts. All pedestrians and houses were searched for weapons. Synagogue service was not interrupted, but members of congregations were afterwards searched and those unable to identify themselves were taken to police headquarters in lorries.

A number of documents were confiscated but few weapons.

GREATER CONTROL OVER LOCAL BODIES

Punjab Municipal Amendment Bill Passed

LAHORE, April 4.

The Punjab Municipal Amendment Bill was passed by the Punjab Council to-day, when the Rural Unionist Party was absent in a body

The Bill empowers a greater control over the management of local bodies to prevent misuse of powers and to ensure an efficient administration.

The Council has adjourned till April 11.—A. P.

[illegible]IMPRISONMENT [illegible]DEFERRED

Akali "Delegates" Refuse To Furnish Security

LAHORE, April 4.

Ten Akalis, believed to be a legates to the Calcutta Congress Session were arrested on March 27, while proceeding to the station in a procession.

They were to-day ordered, under section 109 Criminal Penal Code (no ostensible means of livlihood,) to furnish security of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year.

They however preferred the option of imprisonment for the same period.—A. P.

"WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIP" FALLS INTO SEA

German Tanker Rescues Crew But American Admiral Is Still On Board

New York, April 4.

Navy Airship "Akron," the World's largest airship, is reported to have fallen into the sea off Jersey coast and is still afloat near Barnegat Lightship. There are 77 persons on board.

LATER.

The German Tanker "Phoebus" says that she picked up some members of the crew, but she could not get all.

The German Tanker "Phoebus" wirelesses that she saved the Chief Officer and three men and that she is standing by in attempt to save others.

LATER.

No lives on "Akron" are yet lost and she is still afloat. She was forced down at 12/30 this morning.

Admiral Moffett is on board.—Reuter.

ONLY THREE SURVIVORS

NEW YORK, April 4.

It is feared only three survivors of the wreck "Akron" are Commander Masey, metalsmith Ervine and boatswain's mate.

Meanwhile the wireless operator, Copeland, who was also picked up has succumbed. Cruiser Portland and coast guard ship Tucket are searching for bodies amid wreckage.—Reuter's Special.

WHAT CAPTAIN OF GERMAN SHIP SAW

NEW YORK, April 4.

The Master of "Phoebus" describes that in thunderstorm he suddenly glimpsed air-craft lights flashing on water and heard men hailing. He turned on all the ship's lights and put out life boats towards the floating matrresses of the wreckage.

He rescued three members of the screw while he saw others sinking before he was able to reach them.

It is indicated that most of crew are drowned.—Reuter.

"AKRON" AT SEA BOTTOM?

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The Navy Department have reported to Mr. Roosevelt to the effect that "Akron" was caught in the storm and probably was struck by lightning, caught fire and crashed.

Phoebus, Cutters, Mojoya and McDougal are continuing the search of the floating wreckage for possible survivors.

The fact that cruiser 'Portland' has hitherto found no wreckage indicates that 'Akron' is probably at the bottom of the sea.

ALL "DELEGATES" RELEASED

Mrs. Sen Gupta To Stand Her Trial To-day

CALCUTTA, April 4.

With the release of 33 persons this evening, all the 242 persons, excluding Mrs. Sen-Gupta, who were arrested in connection with the Congress Session at Esplanade on Saturday, have now been discharged.

MRS. SEN-GUPTA WILL BE PUT UP FOR TRIAL TO-MORROW

Girdhari Lal and Lala Bahadur Sastri of the Servants of India Society and 50 other delegates, who were detained in Burdwan and Asansol Jails were released to-day.—A.P.

KING'S SECOND TURF SUCCESS

Foxearth Annexes Swaffham Plate At New Market

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 4.

At New Market the King gained the second turf success of the session when the Foxearth won the Swaffham plate by short head from Truncheon after leading the whole of the way.

Although the King was not present the winner received great ovation. He was joint 7/1 favourite.

Foxearth was ridden excellently by Youngester Billy Rickaby.

SOLDIERING HIS MAIN PURSUIT

New Jam Saheb Excels At Rackets And Tennis

JAMNAGAR, April 4.

A correspondent wires from Jamnagar:—

His Highness Jamsaheb Digvijaysinhji, who succeeded his late Highness Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar was born at Sarodhar on September 18, 1895. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, at Molvern College and subsequently at the University College, London. He entered the Training School for Indian cadets at Indore in 1918 and he also saw service in Egypt and on the Frontier. His army career lasted from 1919 to 1931 and the special course which he took included the small arms course, Lewis gun course, tactics machine course and the searchlight course.

His Highness' main pursuit has always been soldiering, but he plays all the games, particularly he excels at rackets and tennis. He was in first ring in rackets at his English public school and he played in the Public School Championship in England.

BETROTHED.

His Highness is at present unmarried, but last year he was betrothed to the daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, who is also the grand daughter of the Maharao of Cutch. His Highness is a firm believer in the policy pursued by his late Highness Maharaja Ranjitsinhji in regard to federation and other outstanding questions in politics of the Empire to-day.—A.P.

RAISE "RANJI MEMORIAL FUND"

(From A Correspondent.)

RAMPUR, April 4.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has issued an appeal as an old boy of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, to the past Kumars of the College to raise a "Ranji Memorial Fund" to be utilised for electing some enduring monument at the Rajkot College in the recered mèmory of his late Highness Maharaja Ranjitsinhji of Nawanagar.

BULLETS IN LETTERS!

Allegations Against Gaya Conspiracy Case Accused

PATNA, April 4.

The Gaya Conspiracy was opened yesterday in the Gayal Jail before Mr. A. S. Khan, Special Magistrate, against Shyamcharan Bhartuar and eighteen others.

In opening the case for prosecution, the Crown Prosecutor said that the object [illegible] was to overthrow the British Government by means of an armed revolution. They, among other acts, attempted to wreck the Imperial Mail, committed mail robberies, contemplated a deep laid plot to attack the seat of the Behar Governor at Metarhat, attempted the indigenous manufacture of fire arms, one of their methods of action being the murder of European officials. They sent threatening letters to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Jail Gaya each containing a revolver bullet as earnest of their serious intentions.

The prosecution evidence is being led.—A. P.

QUINTUPLE MURDER

Ghastly Find In Village Host's House

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

News of a quintuple murder in Tantabin village was received at Rangoon.

It appears that a Burman named MG. Aung Doe invited some people to feast. On their arrival they were surprised to find that the host was not at the place, where he was to have met them. A messenger was sent to fetch him but the messenger did not return. The messengers sister then went to see what was wrong, and on her arrival at Maung Aung Doe's house she found her brother and Mg. Maung Aung's sister, mother, uncle and aunt all lying dead.

The case is being investigated by the police.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

IRISH SWEEPSTAKE BANNED IN BELGIUM.

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, April 4.

The Irish Sweepstake has been banned in Belgium and orders have been given that money payments on tickets should be confiscated.

NAZI BOYCOTT OF JEWS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, April 4.

It is officially stated that Nazi boycott of Jews is not being resumed to-morrow in view of the cessation of "Atrocity propaganda" but the boycott organisation will remain intact ready to reply to any attempt to renew the Jewish boycots in Germany.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for a respectable Young Mohamedan Bachelor, on responsible job. Drawing a handsome salary. A decent educated young girl of any nationality, with a view to marriage. No caste or religion restrictions. Apply Box No. 179, "The Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted local salesman for English confectionery, salary Rs. 20 and Commission. Write Box No. 201, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Parsi Lady Teachers Matriculate S.T.C. for a local school. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 191, "The Bombay Chronicle."

The unemployed are invited to refer their case for assistance to the oldest and well connected Eastern Service Agency, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate. (189).

Wanted [illegible] and hardworking influential salesman in Patent Medicine and Provision line. Must be well acquainted in the wholesale and Retail Market of Bombay and Up-country. Applicants are requested to send complete record of experience and credentials to save time. Interview with the advertiser will be granted only after satisfactory perusal of the Applicant's past career. Box No. 549, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. We are paying salaries regularly to our District Managers which you can know from the following:—"Received with thanks Rs. 110 from the Managing Director, Great Eastern Industrial & A. I. I, Co. Ltd, Madras; towards my salary and allowance for the month of February, 1933. (Sd.) M. C. Lingappa. 20-3-1933. District Manager, Bangalore City.—Wanted 8 District Managers in Bombay Presidency. Rs. 260 cash deposit essential for collection power. Apply at once to:—Great Eastern Industrial Co. Ltd. 38. Mint Street, Madras. (197).

Wanted District Distributors throughout (not canvassers) for lucrative monopolised trade lines. Adequate investment essential. Apply M. C. Agency. (Regd.) Post Box 497. Bombay. (140)

11. INFORMATION REQUIRED.

Advertiser wishes to know the present location of the New Standard Printing Press which was situated at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, sometime back. Box No. 565, "The Bombay Chronicle."

28. HEALTH RESORTS.

Matheran Gopal Hindoo Hotel is working in full swing with best accommodations for boarding and lodging. The only place worth visiting. Write for particulars to Manager, Matheran or Gopaldas Mangaldas Mithaiwala, Vasiamal building Grant Road. Telephone 24777 and Grant Road Telephone 41140, Bombay. (182).

Matheran Royal Hindoo Hotel is working in full swing with best accommodations for boarding and lodging. The only place worth visiting. Write for particulars to Manager. Matheran or Dayaram Damodar Mithaiwala, Chira Bazar Telephone 24777 and Grant Road, Telephone 41140, Bombay. (181).

Matheran—Well known S. Lord's Central Hotel will give special concession to families and big parties, booking early for Easter. Special separate arrangement for big parties. Write Central. (115)

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

For Sale Itala six cylinder royal silver coloured Saloon Car. First class condition sparingly used. Original cost 17,000/- Splendid opportunity to buy princely car. Apply Haji Ebrahim Essak, Chukla Street, Bombay. (195).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Political Training—The Institute of Political Secretaries, James Street, London, gives thorough correspondence tuition in all subjects essential for success in practical politics. Candidates prepared for the I.C.S. Representative for India. 19, Allenby Road, New Delhi. (127).

Muslim High School (Dar-ul-Uloom) Panchgani.—Old established School—Magnificent situation—Extensive playing fields, large vegetable and flower gardens—open air [illegible] amenities include [illegible] radio [illegible], Bus, Lingrar Springs, Bakery, Dairy Classes from Primary (Vernacular) to Matriculation. Matriculation results good and reached cent per cent last year. Facilities for individual development. Staff of fully qualified Teachers. Year begins from 10th April, 1933. Fees moderate. This is the only residential Muslim High School on a Hill Station in India. Prospectus from: (1) The Principal, Mr. M. B. Hussain, M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.). Dip. Educ. (2) The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee (Samuel Street, Mandvi) Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (170)

57. KINDERGARTEN.

Montessori Education for Children English complete sets (500) Indian (250-350) German selected 25-50-Delvadaker Stall, Bombay, Girgaon. (164.)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents on salaries of Rs. 300, 200, 100, also 20; 15; 12½ per cent. commission for A B C sections. Prospectus on three annas tamps to Sovereign Tea Supplying Corporation, Mettupalaiyam (Nilgiris) (168).

Wanted Agents with 5 years experience in canvassing of cloth and hosiery. No samples without money. Apply with stamps to Beeka Trading Co., Ludhiana. (196).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidudavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

A few District Agencies still open. Good prospects for capable men. Those who can guarantee good business need only apply stating terms, experience and references to The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay No. 1. (141).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Golden Opportunity to make up the up-to-date losses. Do not miss both 6th and 7th Thursday and Friday certain Cotton Forecast on nominal fee. To-day's certainty fee Rs. 10. Apply Cotton Trade Syndicate, Chira Bazar, corner of Dadi Sheth Agiary Lane, Vajeram Building. Time 9-0 a.m. to 9 p.m. Telephone 24627. (194).

Win Rs. 501. The man who will prove that our given closing 6.30 on Monday is wrong. We have given. Many people has taken chance. Why don't you? Our one day surety figure: Rs. 10 and second day: Rs. 51. Don't fail to take such golden chance. Time: 12 to 8 p.m. General Cotton Reporters, Master Building, Bazargate Street, Fort; Bombay. (199).

83. INCOMETAX EXPERTS.

For Income-tax and Super-tax work, or writing Accounts, Balance Sheets, Auditing, etc., consult Rustomji Sorabji, 18, Karwar Street, Frere Road, Fort, 14 years' experience. Terms moderate. (193).

135. PERFUMERY.

Industrial Perfumes. Distinctive perfumes for discriminating tastes. If you need a Perfume for your Business or in your everyday life, please consult Dr. Gore, Box No. 2138, Bombay 2. Literature on request. (200).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

ORIENTAL Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India, 1874.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Wednesday 19th April, 1933, at 4-15 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1932;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 5th April, to Tuesday, 18th April, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings,
Bombay, 5th April, 1933.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 20th April 1933, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on Wednesday, the 5th day of April 1933, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses. 6505

The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the policyholders of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the registered Office of the Society, 278 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1933, at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) when the Resolutions already sent to the policy-holders will be proposed.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. and such meeting will be held on Saturday the 29th April 1933 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit for confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

By order of the Board,
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.

Bombay 5th April, 1933. (651)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JINABHAI DULLABHDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien; charge; trust; maintenance; easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that plee or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matharpakhady Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1/3695, 2/-3702 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 5943, Old Street No. 63 and New Street No. 9 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by the service passage, on or towards the west by public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Louis Manuel Perreira and on or towards the south by the property of Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 486 of Mazagon Division.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1933.
MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
6514

In The High Court of Judicature At Bomb[illegible]

ORDINARY ORIGIN[illegible]
JURISDICT[illegible]

Suit [illegible]
TAHER a[illegible]
MED H[illegible]

(1) H. H[illegible]
Court [illegible]
ed Rec[illegible]
913 of 1908
Tellis of Bomba[illegible]
tian Inhabitant residing at Matarpakhady, Mazagaon (defendant No. 20b) and (3) Manual Nunes Vierra husband of Olivia Pereira also of Bombay Christian Inhabitant at present residing at Lisbon in Portugal (defendant) No. 22) and others being parties (plaintiffs and defendants) to suit No. 2147 of 1928 filed by Maria Jose Ayallae Pereira and another against Joseph Pascol Pereira and others
.... Defendants.

To,
LOUIS D. TELLIS, Esq.,
Defendant No 20b abovenamed.
and
MANUAL NUNES VEIRRA,
Defendant No. 22 abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has taken out a Chamber Summons, dated the 29th day of March, 1933, for an order that he may be permitted to withdraw from this suit with liberty to institute a fresh suit in respect of the subject-matter of this suit on such terms as this Honourable Court may think fit and for costs and that the hearing of the said Chamber Summons is fixed for MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1933, at 11-15 A.M. (S. T.) when you are requested to attend either personally or by attorney or advocate.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1933.
Yours, faithfully,
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTE:—The affidavit of Taher alias Tar Mahomed Haji Ahmed solemnly affirmed on the 29th day of March, 1933, will be used in support of the said Chamber Summons.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
6515

IF You value your Health and wish to be on a path of Wealth and Prosperity, better drop us a card mentioning your name and full address.
WE shall send you
KAMA SHASTRA
(an interesting booklet).
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AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BONAFIDE SALE.

Of well-made seasoned wood furniture of Drawing, Dining and bed rooms, rich glassware, crockery, brassware, E. P. ware etc. on Friday, 7th April, 1933 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at our Rooms.

Property of R. P. Kay, Esq.,
Catalogues will be published.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Telephone No. 23500

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 6th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, Tilting chesterfield suites, Silver show cases, Zunda Cabinet, Wardrobes, Kasrial tune harmonium with case, Grandfather clock, Kirkman English Piano, His Master Voice Cabinet Gramophone. Fire proof safe, etc.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Malacca Maru	5374	31 Mar.	3 April
Kashima Maru	10000	...	† 4 Apr
xKaga Maru	5860	29 Mar.	
Yasukuni Maru	12		
*Totta[illegible]			

PORTS	Single. 1st	2nd	Return 1st	2nd
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	10	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

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The Races Are Over!!!

Matinee for Race-fans on every Saturday at 4 p.m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda.

THURSDAY, the 6th April: At 3-30 P.M.

"EKACH PYALA"

SATURDAY the 8th April. at 9 p.m.
A charity performance.

SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the Theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Royal Opera House to be let on odd days. Apply to: Aryan Electric, Co., Opp Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

THE CARLTON
DAILY THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THEY GOT BACK ALIVE
FROM FATE WORSE THAN DEATH!

with ZITA JOHANN, RICHARD ARLEN
Also Showing (for the first time in Bombay)
"PICKIN' A WINNER"
A DANCING — SINGING — MUSICAL REVUE
ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOURS

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
A WHOLE CITY DEVASTATED BY THE MONSTROUS FIRE
CAMERAMEN BURNT
ACTORS INJURED
THOUSANDS OF MANSIONS DESTROYED WHERE?—WHEN—HOW?
SEE
RISHNA-TONE'S EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION
PICTURE THAT HAS COST 1½ LAKH RUPEES
NKA-DAHAN
[illegible]ctacular Mythological Screen-
[illegible]RES OF THE GREAT APE
[illegible]MAN
[illegible]LD AT BAY
CINEMA
[illegible]; and 10-30 P.M.
[illegible] P.M. on Holidays.

TO-MORROW! GALA WEEK BEGINS
ID'S SPECIAL GRAND MUSICAL DRAMA OF SAROJ MOVIETONE IN URDOO
NAKSHA-E-SULEMANI
OR
"VICE v/s VIRTUE"
WITH REPUTED SCREEN SONGSTRESSES
MISS SIRDAR AKTHAR; MISS ZEBU; MISS YAKBAL WITH HARISCHANDRA BALI AND OTHERS.
Direction and Photography by: A. P. KAPOOR & D. KOSLA.
Supervision by Mr. N. B. DESAI.
SPECIALLY PRODUCED FOR
GLOBE TALKIES (SANDHURST ROAD WEST)

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONAN DOYLE'S MASTER DETECTIVE
"SHERLOCK HOLMES"
PLAYED BY:
Clive Brook
A Fox Picture.

THE EMPIRE
THREE SHOWS DAILY: At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The most delightful MUSICAL COMEDY EVER PRODUCED
"SUNSHINE SUSIE"
WITH
RENATE MULLER

SEE
SULOCHANA'S SUPREME TRIUMH
in
DAKU-KI-LADKI
A drama overwhelming in power. Glamorous as life—thrills and suspense
with
D. BILLIMORIA, GULAM MOHAMED, CHANDA and HADI.
Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI
in collaboration with CHOWDHARY
Daily shows at: 5, 7-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Matinee at 2-30.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaum, Bombay.

The RECORD-BREAKING TALKIE
attracts
RECORD CROWDS
at the
KOHINOOR
CINEMA: Dadar
they are required to wait for hours together to get their entrance tickets .....
POPULARITY by sheer merits - - Saraswatee's
SHYAM SUNDAR
being shown for the
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
at the pet theatre of the residents of Bombay Suburbs
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 2-15 on Sat., Sun. and Holiday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

UNFAIR ATTACK ON JARDINE

Australian Press Makes Dead Set Against English Skipper

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR HOSTILE STORIES CIRCULATED

Although the Test matches are past and done with, I may be excused for returning to the subject in view of my cuttings from Australian papers that I have just received (writes the Cricket writer of "The Daily Mirror" of March 8).

The articles were published at the worst time—during and after that most unpleasant third Test at Adelaide—and clearly show the intensity of the newspaper attacks levelled at Jardine, and, in a lesser degree, his side.

Reading these hostile stories my admiration for Jardine's pluck went up by leaps and bounds. His feat of leading his side to victory was even greater than we believed at the time.

Apart from the uproar caused by the leg-theory bowling, which one paper described as "basher bowling," an attempt was made to upset the equanimity of the side with stories of friction between Jardine and his men, and especially between the captain and Tate.

Here is one extract: "The decidedly unfriendly atmosphere between Tate and Jardine became supercharged following an incident at Glenelg last Friday night.

"The pair passed each other while strolling along the pier, and Tate did not bother to hide his amusement when a bunch of kiddies, remembering the incident of Bowes clean bowling Jardine at practice, commented on the incident in a way that children sometimes have."

Jardine is criticised for his methods of handling his men both off and on the field, while t[he] dents of open friction a[re]

That there must [be] small incidents be[tween] dual mem[bers] easily [ex]ag[ge]G[reat]

[...]ire of so many scan[dal]mongers redounds to his eternal credit.

Of even more villainous a character than these attacks was a suggestion—also appearing in the Australian Press—that a famous English batsman refrained from making runs in a Test as a protest against the omission of Tate!

Such a suggestion carries its own condemnation. This sort of thing only happens in the minds of fiction writers. Apart from a player's reputation, which even the most famous must guard zealously, no international cricketer is such a bad sportsman as this allegation makes out.

It seems to me that ever since he landed in Australia Jardine has been the victim of circumstance. Proof that the stories are largely fiction is furnished by an allegation that Duckworth was also at loggerheads with his captain.

To anyone who knows the friendship that exists between these two players this is quite the most ridiculous allegation of them all.

When the M. C. C. were in Australia in 1928-29 Jardine devoted much of his time to coaching Duckworth in batting, and this action earned the little wicket-keeper's lasting gratitude.

Tate and Duckworth were probably very disappointed that they were not played in the Tests—who would not be?—but I am sure their disappointment did not turn to spite.

In any case, they would certainly not blame the captain, who could have no ulterior motive in keeping these two men out of the team.

Compared with this attack the fierce onslaught on our bowling tactics—and, believe me, the Australian writers expressed themselves pretty fiercely—pales int[o] insignificance. The former[s] a dastardly att[ack] English team [on] [Sa]turday he seemed to [hold]ding his own, but [his] pulse began to [grow] delirious and

[...] said.

[...]er Hagen and John[ston] were winning championships they were wearing plus fours and not blue silk shirts with handkerchief and tie-to match. And you don't see Bobby Jones teeing off in slacks and earrings."

Gene thinks that trousers should be left to tennis players and that golfers should wear plus fours. What he calls "kangaroos" over 6 ft. 5 in., with legs like stilts, might, he concedes, be allowed to wear trousers.

HOLLYWOOD STRIKE THREAT

Camera Men Fight Wage Cuts

HOLLYWOOD (By Mail).

All production of moving pictures in Hollywood—which means, for all intents and purposes, the United States—may be stopped by a technicians' strike which is threatened.

More than 7,500 cameramen, electricians and sound engineers are involved, and without them the producers are helpless.

They are protesting against the proposed wage cut of 50 per cent. for a period of eight weeks.

Negotiations for a settlement have been going forward, but an arbitration committee which was appointed has been unable to draw up a basis of agreement, and a strike appears imminent.

MARK HAMBOURG ILL RECENTLY

Following his return recently from an Indian tour, Mr. Mark Hambourg, the pianist, became ill with pleurisy, and, it was stated that he is now suffering from pneumonia.

He is at his home in Cumberland Terrace, N.W., and Miss Hambourg stated that "though, fortunately, he is no worse we are naturally anxious about him."

Rugby.—Opening ceremonies of three new bridges across the Thames now being constructed at Hampton court, Richmond and Chiswick steps will be performed by Prince of Wales.

NO RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR WOMEN

Bombay Association Clears Misunderstanding

The Chairman, the National Council of Women, writes:

It has come to our notice that unauthorised impressions of the recent Conference held in Bombay of the representatives of the three All-India Women's Organizations namely the All-India Women's Conference, the Women's Indian Association and the National Council of Women in India, are being given to the public.

A memorandum has been drawn up which we are not in a position to make public until it has been approved by the members of the Women's Organizations concerned.

We should like to make it clear at this stage however that the representatives who met in conference have voted unanimously against reservation of seats for women in the Legislatures in any form whatsoever and have not asked for women members to be included on the Indian delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

KIDNAPPERS DEMAND HEAVY RANSOM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEWCHAN, April 4.

It is believed that kidnappers of Nanchangers demand ransom of one million Mexican dollars, machine-guns, rifles and ammunition. chine guns, rifles and ammunitions.—Reuter.

CONVICTION UNDER SARDA ACT

High Court Rejects Appeal

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 3.

Ramgopal Bhangadiya of Hinganghat a rich Maheshwari merchant had married a minor girl in his old age in spite of the injunction of Akola court restraining the marriage. He and three other relatives of the minor girl were prosecuted and were sentenced to six weeks imprisonment each. An appeal was filed against this order in Nagpur High Court but the judgment of the lower court was confirmed.

The case has created a great stir in the community. The reformers of Marwari community of Akola, Khamgaon and Shegaon deserve praise. It is hoped that this incident will have a deterrent effect on the old marriages in the community.

CITY MOURNS JAM SAHEB'S DEATH

Vijaysingji Proclaimed Jam Saheb

JAMNAGAR, April 3.

The Personal Assistant to His Highness the Jamsaheb of Navanagar wires:—

The sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Ranjit Singhji has plonged the whole State in mourning. The fats leading to the tragedy are very simple. Anxieties sustained by the Jamsaheb during the difficult year of Chancellorship had weakened his vitality and when after the meeting of the Chamber at Delhi he contracted slight chill, bronchitis and cough supervened and he could get neither the rest of body nor ease of mind.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Rajkumar Digvijaysingji arrived in time to participate in the religious ceremonies performed in the Palace prior to the removal of his late Highness' remains to the royal burning ghat and round about noon the procession started from the palace, the bier being borne by the nearest members of his late Highness' family. Immense crowds accompanied the procession whole of the way, and the broad streets of the city were filled with sorrowing people. According to old custom of Jadeja House, Rajkumar Digvijaysingji, as his uncle's successor, did not accompany the funeral procession to the ghat but after bearing the bier for a quarter of a mile returned to the palace alone.

This custom, it is said originated from an incident in the history of Cutch when the Yuvraj of the day, who had accompanied his father's body to the ghat, found that his younger brother had seized the fort and the throne in his absence.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

A complete voluntary hartal was observed throughout the city and the streets crowded with sorrowing mourners showed how deeply people felt the loss of one, who was the creator of modern Nawnagar and who ranks among Jamsahebs, as second only to Jam Rawalji, the founder of the State.

CITY IN MOURNING.

The funeral ceremony had not much cortege as the gathering of the entire population, who left the city deserted and remained at the ghat until the mournful ceremony of cremation was entirely completed. The members of the ruling family and all the leading citizens then proceeded to the Darbargardh, where formal condolences were exchanged.

Shortly after the arrival of Rajkumar Digvijaysinghji, Hon. Mr. Latimer arrived and after a speech of condolence and tribute to the deceased ruler, announced in the name of His Excellency the Viceroy that the Government of India had recognised and approved of the wish of the late Maharajah Ranjitsinghji that Rajkumar Digvijaysinghji should succeed to the throne.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Telegrams of condolence are pouring in from all over the world among the senders being; Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and every ruling prince in India.—A. P.

CHINESE BRIDE GOES TO WAR

No Time For Love This !

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

Mrs. Shih Mei-Fan, a pretty nineteen-year-old bride, has slipped away from her new home in a village near Shanghai to fight for her country on the North China front. She has only been married a month.

In a letter to her husband she says:

"I will return home to renew my love for you after the lost land in the north is recovered."

Mrs. Shih is the daughter of a wealthy family and is a highly educated girl. She married a young man also belonging to a wealthy family.

One day she said she was going shopping, but by nightfall she had not returned. The family and police searched for her until the next morning, when through the post they received a letter.

It was addressed by the bride to her husband. She said that she was going to join the Rescue Corps at the front, in order to do her duty as a Chinese citizen.

NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE LIBRARY

English Millionaire Buys And Presents It To France

A prominent English millionaire has bought Napoleon's private library, formerly belonging to Archduke Leopold Salvator, in order to present it to the French nation, says the "Vienna Herald."

This library is worth several million Francs. Napoleon's favourite hobby was collecting books, and he took them with him on his campaigns in Russia and Egypt. After his death, the library was transferred to Vienna and finally found a resting place in the Toscana Palais. For several decades, nothing about this [...] was heard in the out-

[...]go, the former [...] the sale of [...]erlin dealer could [...] who bought [...] intends to present [...] on the occasion of his [...] wedding (he is 90 years [...]age).

This library contains many hand-written manuscripts by Napoleon. Among others is a book describing the campaigns of Alexander the Great, on the margin of which Napoleon wrote: "Here Alexander the Great made a mistake; the greater the man, the more heavily weighs even the slightest error."

THEFT TO CATHEDRAL

Guest Of Italian Priest Follows Disappearance Of Antique Treasure

ROME, (By Mail.)

Inspectors of Fine Arts of the Italian Government have discovered that a silver and gold statue by an unknown master of the fourteenth century, which was part of the treasure of the cathedral of Goritzia, has disappeared. It has been replaced by a careful copy made recently.

The discovery was made accidentally by an inspector of the district of Goritzia when he was reading a Swiss artistic review.

The statue, which he knew well, and which was estimated as being worth 80,000 lire, was reproduced in the illustration, and he had heard nothing of its removal from the cathedral. A commission went to the cathedral of Goritzia and found, in fact, that the original statue had been replaced by a new one.

As a result of an official inquiry the arrest was ordered of a high ecclesiastic, Mons. Valentinic, and an expert chiseller Laban.

The Italian law strictly prohibits the export of objects without Government permission and a tax amounting usually to one-quarter of the declared price.

CHEERS FOR A HANGMAN

BELGRADE, (By Mail.)

Thousands of peasants cheered the executioner when he arrived in a meadow near Debar for the first execution in Yugoslav Macedonia under the new law which substitutes hanging for shooting.

He wore a top hat and white gloves

The scaffold was raised on the spot where, a year before, the man to be hanged had killed his friend for the sake of £5 which he had in his pocket.

Within a minute after his arrival, the hangman had arranged the noose round the man's neck, kicked away the stool on which he stood, and finished his task.

Then taking off the white gloves and flinging them at the feet of the dead man, he cried in a loud voice: "Bozhidar Paunovitch—I am not responsible for thy death!".

PROF. RELEASED AND SERVED WITH NOTICE

Restraint Order And Reply To Dist. Magistrate

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Apl. 3.

Professor Ghanshani, a prominent Congress leader in Sindh was released on 1st instant from the Hyderabad Central Jail after the expiry of his term of 12 months rigorous imprisonment.

He was served immediately with a notice from the District Magistrate requiring him to present before the City Magistrate to show cause why he should not be placed under restraidt.

He went to the City Magistrate, and in reply to his above question he said that he did not want to show any cause as to why he should or should not be placed under restraint.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN RAMPUR

The Chief Minister, Rampur State, (U.P.) wires:—

"All State officers, courts and public institutions were closed. A complete hartal was observed, and flags were flown half mast in the city as a mark of respect to mourn the death of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar.

PROFESSOR GETS TWO YEARS AND FINE

For Harbouring Hansraj "Wireless"

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Apl. 2.

For the alleged harbouring of Mr. Hansraj "Wireless," the Mukhtyarkar of Hyderabad today sentenced Professor Jhamatmal Lakhasingh to two years rigorous imprisonment and placed him in "C" class. He has been released on a bail of Rs. 3000 by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, till the decision of his appeal.

Two Congressmen were to-day sentenced by the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, to one months' rigorous imprisonment each, for defying the restraint orders served on them.

BOMBAY TO HEAR DUTCH RADIO PROGRAMMES

Messrs. Precious Electric Company in a Press statement say —

We are informed by our principals, Messrs. N. V. Philips' Radio of Eindhoven, Holland that their shortwave station Philips' Huizen Transmitter in Holland (Phohi) is transmitting regularly on a wavelength of 16.88 meters at the following times:—

Mondays, Wednesday, Fridays 5-40 p.m. to 7-40 p.m.

Saturdays and Sundays 5-40 p.m. to 8-40 p.m.

No transmissions will take place on Tuesday and Thursdays. —A.P.

BURNED LINER

Action To Recover £1,350,000

A Paris message says an action for the recovery of £1,350,000 from 72 underwriting companies was started before the Commercial Tribunal of the Seine by the Sud Atlantique Company, the owners of the luxury liner L'Atlantique, which was destroyed by fire last January.

The insurance companies, chiefly British, are opposed to any payment being made before the inquiries into the causes of the disaster are completed. If the fire was found to be due to a fault in the building of the ship the builders would have to share the responsibility for the disaster and the cost of repairs.

The insurance companies also argue that the ship is not a total loss and that it could be repaired for £800,000.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 3

May 1933	6.30
July 1933	6.47
October 1933	6.69
December 1933	6.82
January 1934	6.87
March 1934	7.02
Middling Spot	6.40

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, April 3

May	6.26
July	6.43
Middling Spot	6.26
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May	6.33
July	6.49
October	6.71
New York Noon Call—	
May	6.32
July	6.49
October	6.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 3

Days' receipts at all U S Ports 9,000 bales

Days' exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.

Days' exports to the Continent 26,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 3

April 1933		4.92
May 1933	4.92	4.93
June 1933		4.93
July 1933	4.92	4.93
August 1933		4.94
September 1933		4.95
October 1933	4.95	4.97
November 1933		4.98
December 1933		5.00
January 1934		5.01
February 1934		5.03
March 1934		5.05
April 1934		5.06
Middling Spot		5.16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 3.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
May 1933	6.83
July 1933	6.92
October 1933	6.99
November 1933	7.05
January 1934	7.13
March 1934	7.20
April 1934	7.20
F G F Spot	7.12

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 3.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.30
Fine (Good Staple)	4.42
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.6[illegible]
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.31
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.46
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.61
BENGAL—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82
SCINDE—	
Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

LONDON SILVER

London, April 3.

Market: Market is quiet

Spot 17 1/4

Forward 17 5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 3.

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-0-4 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 3.

T T London on:—	
Berlin	14.39
Amsterdam	8.49
Brussels	24.56
Madrid	40.53
Milan	66.87
Berne	17.73½
Paris	87.13
Prague	115.25
New York closing rate	3.42 1/2
Interest day to day loan	0 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	0 1/2 per cent

LONDON METALS

London, April 3.

Copper Braziers £41

Yellow metal £35 3/4

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 1/4

Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16

Tin English Ingots £152 1/2

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, April 3

Wheat Rozario santa fe parcels— April/May paid 20/1 1/2

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels— May sellers 19/6

Wheat South Australian parcels April/May sellers 23

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C & F Calcutta Per cwt:— May/June sellers 7/9

C & F Bombay per cwt May/June sellers 7/9

C & F Karachi per cwt May/June sellers 7/9

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

London, April 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)— Spot 8 3/8

LINSEED

London, April 3.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton— April/May sellers £9-5-0

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton— April/May paid £8-1-3

Linseed Bombay (London) ton— April/May sellers £9-10-0

LINSEED OIL

London, April 3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt— April sellers 14/10 1/2 May/Aug sellers 15/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 3

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed lb— Spot sellers 2 5/32

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 3.

Chartered Bank of I A & C £13 5/8

Hongkong Shanghai Bank London Register £118 1/2

P and O Banking Corporation [illegible] 3/4

[illegible]ional Bank of India £44 5/8

[illegible] 7/8

Conversion Loan £100 1/8

Rupee Paper £64

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £75 1/4

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £87 1/4

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £109 1/2

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £75 7/8

War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £101

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £109 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 3.

Cottonseed Bombay c i f Hull ton No offers

Castorseed Bombay c i f Hull ton April/May sellers £9-10-0

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton— April/May paid and sellers £9-12-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 11/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 7/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

POONA CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

Sequel To House-Search By Police

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 3.

Mr. H. M. Joshi who on suspicion that he was a delegate to the Congress Session, was sent to Yeravda and who was subsequently released only the other day was again arrested to-day after the Police had searched his residence and seized, it is said, some Congress papers and literature.

Mr. Joshi will be placed before the City Magistrate to-morrow.

A Congressman, said to be the 62nd "Dictator" of the Poona City Congress Committee, who tried to hold and address a meeting at the Industrial Exhibition grounds the other day was sentenced today to six months rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 17, clause one. He had recently come here from Chinchwad and was arrested and sent to Yeravda Jail under section three of the Bombay Special Powers Ordinance Act.

It is understood that the Police took possession of some Congress Bulletins and correspondence, when they made a close search of his residence here yesterday.

"NEW ORISSA" TO APPEAR FROM BERHAMPUR

To mark the epoch that begins the creattion of a separate province for Orissa, from the middle of April next, a Daily English Newspaper will be published at Berhampur.

The paper is named "New Orissa" and it will mainly be devoted to politics and sociology particularly of Orissa and to the social, economical and political regeneration of the country inhabited by the Oriyas.

It is intended to be a nationalist organ of public opinion in the new province contributing its best to the realisation of self-Government for India by all means, legitimate and peaceful. It will be a non-communal and non-party paper.

SEVERE SENTENCES FOR GURDASPUR ACCUSED

15 Youths Get Long Terms Of Imprisonment For Conspiracy To Prepare Arms

GURDASPUR, April 4.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Gurdaspur Conspiracy Case in which a number of young men was prosecuted on charges of conspiracy to manufacture arms and commit murders and dacoities.

The accused Hazara Singh was sentenced to an aggregate term of 13 years' imprisonment, Yograj 11 years, Tara Singh 10 years, Jaswant Singh, Faqir Chand, Paul, Puran Chand, Kanshi Ram and Idar Singh 7 years. Harban Singh, Gyan Singh six years, Teja Singh 5 years, Harnam Singh, Ayaib Singh and Amir Chand 3 years each respectively.

Baburam, Swarn Singh, Sundar Singh, Kartar Singh and Ransaram were acquitted.

All sentences are to run consecutively.—A.P.

LABOUR ATTACK ON REFORMS PROPOSALS

(Continued From Page 1.)

for them was no summer holiday but an ever increasing burden of duties and responsibilities. They were working some times under most dangerous political conditions with a single eye for the good of India and England. When the history of the Empire was written no body of men and no individuals would receive a greater praise than those who had given their lives in the most wonderful service that the World had ever seen. We were bound in honour to discharge our obligations to protect them.

NO ESCAPE.

It might be argued that too much stress had been laid upon the safeguards which were just as necessary for India as for England. He confessed that the proposal to allow Law and Order to be administered by Provinces filled him with anxiety but there was seemingly no escape from this conclusion that whatever course we pursued, we would find ourselves confronted with some risk.

RISK TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE.

"To grant complete independence is risk, to do little or not [illegible] risk. The present scheme [illegible] not only a scheme [illegible] can be worked, but will be worked at first, possibly, by only a section of the Indian people, but eventually by all. The scheme will prove to the world that England is not unmindful of her promises, and probably will give a breathing space for many years but if you reject it, we may soon have to go farther and far worse."

Sir S. Hoare listened to Lord Sankey from a privileged position on the steps of the Throne and Mr. Butler was in the commoners' gallery. Lord Snell (Labour) acknowledged the great courtesy and unfailing patience with which Lord Sankey presided over the Round Table Conferences keeping them united on the common aim of promoting good of India and England.

WELL-MERITED TRIBUTE TO I.C.S.

The only critical comment the speaker would make on Lord Sankey's speech was that Lord Sankey placed undue emphasis not upon what should be given to India, but what should be withheld. He agreed that Lord Sankey's well-merited tribute to the I.C.S. which was in no way a party question. He would approach it in the belief that everybody was equally anxious to secure the greatest possible good of India and England.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Labour Party desired to reaffirm their viewpoints. One was co-operation between British Government and leaders of Indian opinion. They believed that co-operation should always be sought and that Britain should seek to win them at every stage of constitutional changes. The decision of Labour to participate in the Select Committee had not been unanimously approved by the party. Many were unwilling to subject their colleagues to experiences which they might meet in the committee where their votes and not their views would be respected. They also felt it was not a difficult question to realise political prisoners who were not guilty of acts of moral turpitude. It was felt perhaps that Labour ought to decline to join the committee until these men were liberated.

RELEASE POLITICALS

He ventured to hope that before the Committee began to work, Government would make a gesture of good-will by releasing at least a great section of prisoners. Labour as a whole, felt it its duty to share the responsibility in a great and grave task before Parliament.

Lord Snell re-read the declaration of the principle made by Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons. He questioned the Government as regards the exact position of the Indian representatives and asked if they would have full rights as the participating members in everything except in voting and the preparation of the report. Would they be able to submit their own suggestions and move modifications? He suggested that British members should be allowed to have secretaries and advisers as during the Round Table Conference as strain would be prolonged and severe.

KEEP THESE PLEDGES.

The Labour criticism was that solemn pledges of Dominion Status were not honoured. The wisdom of granting Dominion Status was open to question, but we should keep our pledges. We might have to hear aggered Indian reprelentatives say that they had been misled, if not betrayed. He complained that Dominion Status did not appear as the goal of our endeavour which could only help extremists to make more difficult the task of enlightened statement.

Labour would also have liked more liberal conditions for women. The greatest need of India was educated womanhood. No one could have seen the work of women Round Table Delegates without thinking that India would be richer if more women were permitted to participate in the important work before them.

MAINLY IN BRITISH INTERESTS.

Safeguards had been designed mainly in the interests of Britain, although Indian interests had not been overlooked.

It was mere adroitness to say that we were giving self-Government when the very spirit of self-Government was withheld. We should appear to the Indian people as a party of generosity in small things with miser's caution. He said, safeguards left the soul of India affronted and complained that Government were seeking to appease a section of their own party.

LYTTON'S ANXIETY

Lord Lytton said he was prepared to accept the White Paper as the basis of discussion, but some features caused anxiety. Lord Lytton agreed that further advance was now overdue. His criticisms were not due to the desire to recede, stand still or go slower, but because in certain respects he desired to proceed differently. Lord Lytton felt that Government's arguments were directed rather to justification of some advance than to the defence of particular proposals made in the White Paper. He thought that since the Simon Commission had reported Government had no policy of their own, but relied more and more on the Simon Report. He pointed out that there had been three Round Table Conferences and three committees had been sent to India and it was now proposed to submit the White Paper to yet another Committee. He feared that when at length the bill was produced, Parliament would be told too late to consider alternatives and bill must be passed.

NOT FAIR TO PARLIAMENT.

That was not quite fair to Parliament on which ultimate responsibility rested. Lord Lytton considered that after the Simon Commission reported, Government should have announced its policy and produced the Bill thus obviating three years' delay. He said, criticisms of the White Paper related to details, not to Government's intentions. He accepted the principle of provincial autonomy which was overdue, also the combination of provinces and states in All-India federation, but doubted the wisdom of establishing now an imperfectly digested and ill-prepared scheme with divided responsibility. It appeared that the authors of the constitution did not believe that the scheme would work and relied over much on safeguards to save the situation.

Outlining the alternative policy Lord Lytton pointed out that hitherto federations had consisted of independent units voluntarily surrendering powers to federation.—Reuter.

£30 A WEEK OFFER

Why Son Of Famous Actor Turned It Down

It is not often that a young man is offered a start in life at £30 a week, and rejects it to follow another career nearer to his desire. This has happened in Oxford, says the "News Chronicle."

Mr. Giles Playfair, the son of the famous actor, Sir Nigel Playfair, was packing up to bid farewell to his university life when a telegram from London was handed to him. I was with him at the time. He opened it and passed it to me.

It was from a well-known London theatre manager, who knowing that Mr. Playfair was "coming down" for good, offered him an immediate and rather spectacular stage appointment.

"OXFORD BLAZERS"

It is not surprising that Mr. Playfair has inherited the histrionic ability on his father and mother. His talents in this direction attracted wide attention last summer when, during the Long Vacation, he organised the successful "Oxford Blazers," which toured Southern seaside resorts, also came to London, and was broadcast by the B.B.C.

Acting, however, never appealed to young Playfair except as a hobby. His mind has always been set on a legal career.

So, faced with the prospect of a £30 a week job or going into a lawyer's office, he instantly chose the latter. He rang up his father on the spot and told him what he proposed doing. Sir Nigel agreed that, as the Law was the only thing that appealed to his son, it would be better to turn down the stage offer, however attractive.

So the stage loses young Playfair and he goes into the chambers of a well-known lawyer instead.

BANKRUPTCY A SANCTUARY!

Easy Insolvency Laws In United States: £600,000,000 Lost In Five Years

Between 1925 and 1930 more than 3,000,000,000 dollars (£600,000,000 at par) was lost through bankruptcies in the United States, and during the last two years the loss has amounted to almost 1,000,000,000 dollars (£200,000,000 at par) annually, is the statement made by "The [illegible] a publication of the New York Trust Company, New York.

President Hoover had recommended revision of the bankruptcy laws, and the necessary Bills are now before the Congress. It is interesting to notice that "The Index" states, on the authority of the United States Solicitor-General that the American Bankruptcy Laws "are to-day unique in the civilized world in the extent to which they permit debtors to avoid their obligations. The conditions under which a creditor can force a debtor into bankruptcy are so narrow that proceedings cannot be initiated without great risk of a suit for damages, and the action is thus postponed until a debtor is hopelessly insolvent and little or no assets are left. As a result the bankruptcy court has increasingly become a sanctuary where debtors obtain cancellation of their debts regardless of how they may have wasted their property.

"Many debtors take advantage of present conditions to spend money recklessly in the knowledge that they will go into bankruptcy and be discharged from their debts.

Another fact hindering the efficient operation of the law is that the grounds on which a debtor can be held, such as for fraudulently concealing assests, are so limited that often the debtor can spend all his funds with no fear of being called to account, because he knows that, even if he does commit some fraudulent act, there will, in all probability, not be sufficient funds to pay for an investigation."

Another interesting fact is that, while in England, only 10 per cent. of applicants are granted outright discharge, of 27,426 applicants taken as sample cases in the seventy-two limited States' Courts, only 283 were denied discharge.

We shall be very surprised if the U. S. A Congress does not tighten up the Bankruptcy Statutes of the Union.

BEWARE OF SHREWD JAPAN

"Save Sugar Candy Industry From Ruin" Says Dr. Ziuddin Ahmed

The following Extrats from the speech of Dr. Zeuddin Ahmed M. L. A. delivered in the Legislative Assembly on protection to the Sugarcandy Industry of India:—

The question I would like to take up is the question of sugar candy. This candy is made out of the sugar which we import from Java, and I may say that if we have got 114 tons of ordinary sugar, we can make out of it 100 tone of this concentrated form of sugar, called Candy.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION.

The total consumption of candy in India is 131,250 tons. To make this candy we require 150,000/- tons of sugar. When we passed the Finance Bill in 1931 sugar candy was not included among the imported articles. We imported the Java sugar and the Candy was made in the Country from the Java Sugar.

"SHREWD JAPAN."

Now Japan which is very shrewd, perhaps more shrewd than my friends Mr. Mody or Mr. Chinoy or any of the other merchants of Bombay or Calcutta, realised the weakness of our legislation of 1931. She thought that the amount of duty on ordinary sugar and this concentrated form of sugar called sugar candy is the same and she argued that if she imported sugar candy made outside India, she could sell with profit in this country. She could evade the tariff on sugar which was high. Therefore if Japan imports 131,215 tons of candy, she practically sayes, the duty on 18,750 tons and at the rate of Rs. 9/1/- which is the duty on sugar including a surcharge of 25 per cent the amount comes to 32 lakhs a year. This 38 lakhs is the gift of the Government of India to Japan, because had Japan brought the sugar into this country and manufactured it into candy, she would have paid 32 lakhs more to Government in the shape of customs duty than she is doing at present.

PROTECTION NECESSARY.

Sir,—In discussing the case [illegible] sugar candy and I say th[illegible] has got three mas[illegible] first appeal to my [illegible] Finance Mem[illegible] to point o[illegible] ton of [illegible] this [illegible] we h[illegible] there [illegible] loss of [illegible] likely to go on [illegible] are likely to have th[illegible] loss of 36 lakhs.

The second master is the Member for Labour and Industries. I appeal to him that this Indian industry employs over one lakh of people in this country and what would happen to them if the whole industry is killed.

Third master who is the last but not the least important of all. He is the Hon: the Commerce Member. I appeal to him that in this country we have got 2,173 factories sugar candy which are distributed all over India. There are 160 factories in the Punjab, 35 in Calcutta, 100 in the Mofassil towns of Calcutta 100 in Sind, and a large number in the United Provinces and Behar. If no protection is provided, then all these 2,173 factories will be closed and there will be a definite loss to the indian industry.

From revenue point of view if no protection is given to the sugar candy, the net result would be a permanent loss of 36 lakhs a year to the revenue of the country and over one lakh of men will be thrown out of the employment. In the case of imported candy, it is certain that it would be made out of sugar produced in foreign countries. This is just the time when we can save the situation and if we neglect it for another six months, then I am afraid it may be too late and most of the factories may be closed and others may be reduced to a position when they cannot be saved altogether.

PROTECTION NECESSARY.

The next question that risse is what amount of protection should be given to them. The answer to this question is based on two considerations. Firstly, it is based purely from the point of view of revenue alone; and it is a matter of calculation. Since 100 cwts. of candy is equal to 114 cwt. manuds of sugar therefore for 100 cwt. of candy we charge the duty for 114 cwts. of sugar. It works upto Rs. 10/- eight annas nine pies including sur-charge. But this may be sufficient for the purposes of revenue calculation but it is not sufficient for the purposes of protection. For the purposes of protection I request them to apply the "formula of ad valoram" which the Hon'ble the Finance Member he mentioned for the protection of sugar. The protection of sugar at present is 18 per cent. ad valoaam and the protection of sugar Candy at present is 131.25 Now raise it to the same level, that is 181 per cent the amount of duty excluding the surcharge of 25 per cent. will work up to something like Rs. 9/- and a few annas and including surcharge it should be Rupees Eleven annas eight per cwt.

SAVE FROM RUIN.

Now in the end I appeal to all my three masters to give a sympathetic consideration to this matter in order to save this important industry from being ruined. It is being ruined on account of the held which the Government of India gives to Japan by a gift of 36 lakhs a year and on account of the help which the Japanese Government gives to their own country.

BAN ON SOVIET IMPORTS

British Government Bill Will Operate From April 18

LONDON, April 4.

Government's Bill authorising prohibition of Russian imports is a short measure with four clauses.

It provides that it shall be lawful to prohibit by proclamation the importation of all goods grown, produced or manufactured by the Soviet Union.

The Bill will operate from April 18. It will not apply to re-exports and provides that goods partly manufactured in Russia and partly elsewhere, shall be deemed Russian, unless at least 25 per cent. of the value is attributable to processes since the goods left Soviet.

It gives relief for failure to fulfil contracts owing to the existence of proclamation and empowers the Board of Trade specially to license the import of prohibited goods.—Reuter's Special.

SAFEGUARDS WILL OPERATE EFFECTIVELY

Keith's Argument Does Not Stand Warty's Test

Mr. S. G. Warty delivered the second of his series of lectures on the White Paper scheme of reforms at the Servants of India Society on Sunday last, and discussed the Provincial Constitution as outlined therein. He thought that the provision in the White Paper that the Governor should exercise his special responsibilities subject to the directions of the Secretary of State from time to time, cut at the root of Provincial Autonomy; and secondly the almost autocratic powers given to the Governor would seriously handicap the development of ministerial responsibility.

GOVERNOR'S HA[illegible]

Though there [illegible] as such [illegible] respo[illegible] the [illegible] devotion), in the agony of [illegible] life, by dreary [illegible] the Se[illegible] portrayed the [illegible] (female serpent)

comments were based on his experience of British and Colonial conditions, which conditions did not exist in India. The Governors here are habituated to exercise personal authority, and cannot be expected to restrain themselves by a theoretical regard to the constitutional principle.

WILL THEY DEGENERATE TO THAT EXTENT?

Supposing the ministry resigns, one may well be sure that, composition of the house being what it is, the new ministry would find a house not unfavourable to their designs. The fact is that the new Houses, by reason of their composition, would be like the House of Commons in George III's time and would practically support any ministry in power. Only if the party leaders are allowed to fight their battle independently of the Governor, would the House constitute itself into well-defined parties.

PROTESTING BY SUICIDE!

Two young Japanese Socialists registered protests against the Government in Tokio to-day by stabbing themselves with daggers at the residences of the Premier and the War Minister respectively says a message from Tokio.

Both men, who attempted the ancient Japanese rite of harakiri (the happy dispatch), are still alive, however, and may recover.

"Menaka" Takes Bombay By Storm

Pioneer In Revival Of Indian Classical Dancing Has Gained Maturity And Polish During European Tour

Rarely has any theatre in Bombay been so crowded in recent months as the Royal Opera House on Monday night when "Menaka" (Mrs. Leila Sokhey), the well-known Indian danceuse, gave her first recital here after her successful tour of Europe.

A large number had to go away disappointed on seeing the "House full" announcement at the box office. Every available seat in the theatre, from floor to ceiling, was occupied. A noticeable feature of the cosmopolitan audience was the presence of a large number of Europeans.

Menaka takes a high rank among the few Indians who have been doing pioneer work in the revival of classical Indian dancing. Her art has decidedly acquired a polish and maturity by her experience in Europe during the last two years, as could be seen by a comparison with her initial performances in Bombay about three years ago.

A REAL "FIND."

An artistic of great promise was brought to light at Monday's performance. She is Lalita, who made her "debut" in some numbers with Menaka. Her physical beauty, combined with her graceful movements and a keen perception of artistic values, makes her performance a real treat. She is a genuine "find", and many of the audience were disappointed that her appearances were restricted to only a couple of numbers.

The programme comprised 17 items of dancing and music, the latter being contributed by Prof. Deodhar's orchestra. Several of Menaka's numbers were greeted with tumultuous applause, and one or two had to be repeated as "encore". The "piece de re-

herself into a princess on a full-moon night, who is enraged when the prince of her heart rejects [illegible] advances. In her rage, she stings him to death and dances triumphantly.

When Menaka performed this dance about three years ago, she was teamed with a partner to portray the unfortunate prince. Her solo number this time lacked the sense of reality, so far as the prince was concerned, who was left to be imagined by the audience.

A DANCE IN SILHONETTE.

The Laxmi Darshan" (birth of Laxmi, the goddess of wealth) was beautifully executed. Adapted from the Amaravati sculptures, it was a dance in silhonette, showing the birth from the churning of the sea of milk. With the subdued light, the effect of the silhonette was perfect.

The "Yuddha-vidaya nritya" (tragedy of war) literally brought down the house. In this number, Menaka's art was seen at its best, contrasting as it did the expectant joy of a Rajput girl, awaiting the return of her warrior lover, and the heart-rending sorrow which later becomes her lot on learning that he is dead. The extremes of emotion were portrayed with a convincing effect.

Two other solo numbers were given by Menaka, the "Usha" (dance of the dawn) and the "Tali Abhyasa" (Patterned rhythem.)

The ever-popular Krishna-Gopi theme provided two numbers for the joint appearance of Menaka and Lalita. The "Gramya Boshti" dance which was repeated as an encore represented two village maidens gossipping at the well, one of whom goes into ecstasy on the approach of Krishna and rushes to meet him. The other was the "Paughat Nritya" in which a gopi, estranged by Krishna's pin-pricks, is reconciled to him on hearing the divine music of his flute. [illegible]nt, joy and vivacity portrayed by [illegible]ovena. The [illegible]

UTOPIA FOUND IN CANADA VILLAGE

MONTREAL, Mar. 12.—Because it seems to have escaped the more rigorous effects of the present economic situation, attention is being focussed in Canada on a remarkable co-operative community near Morell on the Canadian National Railways in Prince Edward Island, founded 20 years ago by one Ben Compton, a Scotsman and to-day run by his nephew Captain John Compton.

An offshoot of the MacDonaldites, a religious sect which still has adherents in the Province, the community, according to the Canadian National Railways' Agricultural Department, consists of upwards of 100 people who own and farm some thousands of acres of land. It owns community tractors and other farm machinery, community barns and a co-operative store. When the produce is harvested Captain Compton sells it and banks the monies to the credit of the community.

Even marriage is a community matter, for when a young man marries, the community sets him up with a farm and a community-furnished house. The Church is community-built and community-owned and service is conducted by men of the congregation taking turns.

Hara-Kiri As Protest Against Official Misconduct

A member of the Kokusui Taishuto, possesing a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, committed harakiri in front of the Premier's official residence in Tokyo in mail week. Another member of the same party also committed harakiri in front of the official residence of the War Minister at about the same time, says the "Japan Times."

Yoshio Fuji, thirty-two years old, member of the Kokusui Taishuto came to the Premier's official residence in a taxi-cab at about 10 o'clock, and as the policeman on duty at the gate stopped the car to inquire he jumped out of the taxi, and drawing a short sword struck it into his abdomen. He was immediately taken to the Mayeda Hospital, Atasaka, where it was said that his condition is not serious. He possessed a letter addressed to Premier Sait[illegible] in which he pointed out alleged misconduct of high government officials, it is reported.

Yoshimasa Minahata, also of the same party, arrived at the official residence of the War Minister at half past ten and demanded to see Minister Araki. When his demand was rejected he drew a short sword and cut open his abdomen. His wound also slight and he is expected to recover in about two weeks.

MURDEROUS ATTA[illegible]

Woman's Allegations Against Boarders & Uncle

A Hindu woman who is keeping a boarding house at Saitan Chowki, Parel, went to Andheri on Monday night in the company of her maternal uncle, two boarders and another.

At about midnight they are said to have left Andheri for Ville Parle on foot what exactly happened on the way is not known, but the woman was discovered lying on the road in an unconscious condition, bleeding from a stab wound in the neck.

The Ville Parle police on receiving information hurried to the spot, and after giving her first aid removed the wounded woman to the Andheri hospital where she is detained at present for treatment.

The injured woman, on regaining consciousness is reported to have stated that her assailants were her uncle and the boarders and that they had robbed her of her ornaments after the murderous attack.

Police inquiries are proceeding, and some arrests have been made in this connection.

M. C. C. Leave For Home

AUCKLAND, April 4.

The M.C.C. left for Home amidcries of "Kiora."—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Local Engagements

TO-DAY

Hindu—Chaitra Shud. 10, 1989.
Muslim—Zilhej 9, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 1, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 30m.
Sunset—6h. 54m.
Hightide—7-10; 9-1.
Lowtide—2-30, 7-0.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 10th April 7h. 8m. a.m. Last Quarter 17th April 9h. 41m. a.m. New Moon 25th April 0h. 8m. a.m. First Quarter 3rd May, 4h. 9m. a.m.
Bombay Mill Owners' Association, Annual General Meeting St Andrew's Church 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 6.

Bakri Idd: Public Holiday. Banks Closed.

FRIDAY, April 7.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

MONDAY, April 10.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELCIOR:—"Sherlock Holmes" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"Zehu Sap". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Blonde of the Follies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday at 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Puran Bhakta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Tiger Shark". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Sign of the Cross". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—"Life Goes On". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Vagabond Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES:—"Big Pond". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.
12 noon Sel... mophon...
12-30 ...
... Interest Prices.
... p.m. Empire Relay.

INDIAN PROGRAMME

9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME

Weather Report and News Bulletin. Educational Talk by J. C. Merriam, Esq., on "The Rocks'. T
9-45 p.m. A Debussy Concert. (Claude Debussy 1862-1918) by The Staff of the Music Studio, Bombay, Enid Blake, L.R.A.M., Julel Craen, 1st Prize Brussels Cto, Harry Sweet, L.R.A.M., (1) Sonate for Violin and Pianoforte, (a) Allegro Vivo, (b) Intermede, (c) Finale, tres anime, (2) Pianoforte solos. ("Soiree dans Grenade", "Childrens Corner."
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Man versus Microbe — Dental Caries, a talk.
7-30 p.m. A recital of new Gramophone records by Christopher Stone.
8-30 p.m. A pianoforte recital by Berkley Mason.
8-45 p.m. A concert by the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, conductor Sir Dan Godfrey.
10-15 p.m. Reginald Foort at the organ of the Regal Kingston-on-Thames.
10-45 p.m. Geraldo and his Orchestra, followed by the Orpheads, from the Savoy Hotel, London.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society, a concert will be given by Sangit Chandrika Bai Laxmibai of Baroda at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, on Saturday the 8th April, at 9 p.m.

"ID-UL-AZHA AT MAIDAN":—Idul Azha at Maidan will begin just at 7-40 a.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Thursday). Arrangements for the prayer sheets, Shamdana and water-pots for ablution have, as usual, been made.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY:—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a resolution for the sad demise of Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Kt., C.I.E. Ph. D., LL. D., will be adopted.

MILLOWNERS TO MEET:—The Annual General meeting of the Millowners' Association is to be held in the rooms of the Association (Second Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street Fort) at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day. Copies of speeches will be issued at the Hall.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Public lecture Dr P. C. Patel, of Adyar will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti) on Wednesday 5th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) subject:—"Action that is Life—Individual or Collection"

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the Indian Medical Association (Bombay Branch) Dr. George Coelho, M.R.C.P. (Lond.) will give a lecture under the presidentship of Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M.D. (London) to-day on "Wasting in Infants" at the main lecture theatre of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to medical practioners and students.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Glenardle" via Dh... and Colombo will b... General Post...

5988 Patients Attend In Month Of March

The following is a statement of the attendance of The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, 36-69 Kavel Street, Bombay, for the month of March 1933.

The total attendance was 5988 out of which 2966 were males, 2020 were females and 1002 were children. 149 operations were performed.

The daily average attendance was 222 during 27 working days of the month.

AIR & NAVAL CRAFT RUSH TO RESCUE

NEW YORK, April 4.

Four coastguard vessels, cruiser destroyers and all the craft in the neighbourhood are rushing to the assistance of the Airship "Akron" which, though still afloat is characterised as a wreck. The Tanker "Phoebus" is searching for the survivors.

LAST WIRELESS MESSAGE

Last wireless communication from "Akron" was received at 10 p. m. last night, since when thunderstorms have interfered with the wireless.

Admiral Moffett, also Berry Cecil Commanding Officers of Naval Air Station, are among the complement of 19 officers and 57 men.

SLIGHT CHANCES OF SAVING MEN

The Lakehurst Naval Station telephones to say that chances of saving the remainder of the crew of Airship "Akron" are slight.

It is impossible to send an investigating Aeroplane owing to three hundred foot ceiling of bad visibility.—Reuter.

The third annual session of the Punjab Library Conference will be held at the Central Training College, Lahore, on the 13th April, along with the 8th Session of the All-India Educational Conference.

The New Education Fellowship Conference will be held at the Central Training College Lahore, along with the 8th Session of the All-India Educational Conference, on Thursday the 13th of April, at 9-45 a. m.

DIGGING THEIR OWN GRAVES

G. I. P Workers Condemn Attitude Of Employers

The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union, Bombay, writes:—

A contingent of lathi police attracted a huge crowd at a meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union held on Monday at Bhatia Baug, Bori Bunder.

The Police, who were under the impression that the meeting was organised by the Congress and arrived post-haste on the scene, went back on finding that it wal a workers meeting.

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, the president of the meeting, gave a graphic account of the menacingly increasing unemployment in India and said that the economy campaign of the employers was bound to prove disastrous not only to the workers alone but the country in general and the employers in particular.

WADI BUNDER STRUGGLE.

Mr. Chowdhery opined that by creating unemployment the employers were digging their own graves. He gave a detailed account of the Wadi Bunder struggle which ultimately resulted in the withdrawal of the recognition of the Union. The Agent said Mr. Chowdhery, "has not so far been able to quote even single instance in support of his statement that the Union set itself aut to create amonest the staff a state of indiscipline and carried cut a campaign of vilification both against individual officers and the administration generally and persuaded the staff to rebel openly against it," and declared that justice and fairplay demanded of the Agent the immediate restoration of the recognition of the Union.

Mr. Gangal explained how capitalism was responsible for the misery and suffering of the masses who went about in the ... hungry and naked and ... long as the present ...ciety, which was ... of toil- ...dically ... respects as that alone would force the hands of the Agent to accede to their various demands.

SHA HURGOVAN CHARITIES

How They Were Spent Last Year

During the year 1932 D. B. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, R. B. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, C.I.E-R.S.., Maganlal D. Khakhar and Messrs. Hiralal M. Munshi and Pranjiwandas Mohandas Goradia acted as Trustees of the above Charities.

On 1st January 1932 the Trustees had with them a balance of Rs. 234539-10-5, adding to this the sum of Rs. 85694-13-2 as received from rents of the Trust proporties. Interest on Government Securities, deposits received from Boarders, tenants and for the use of Wadi and miscellaneous receipts, etc., the total amounted to Rs. 320234-7-7.

HOW IT WAS SPENT.

Deductng from this the sum of Rs. 71,348-15-0 spent for the Boarding Institution, payment to Widows and Orphans, Sadavarati Annuity to Shri Gokulnathji temple at Mangrol, properties taxes, Insurance Premia return of deposits to tenants, boarders, the Premium paid to the Bombay Improvement Trust for Plots at Dadar-Matunga, etc., there was a net balance of Rs. 248885-5-9 on 31-12-'32 of which Rs. 246934-8-9 have been invested in Government Securities.

Thus there was a net increase of Rs. 14,346-5-4. The trustees hold the Securities of the face value of Rs. 2,90500.

KAMGAR UNION WELCOMES ITS LEADER

Mr. Abdul Majid, vice-president of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union and the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, was released from Visapur Jail on Monday morning. He was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124A for delivering a speech on 1st of May 1932 at a meeting held on the Dongri Maidan. Com. Majid came to Bombay by the Poona Express and was received at the Byculla station by a large number of mill workers and Dock workers.

Miss C. Ferreira, the first lady in Bombay to pass the Solicitor's examination. She was formally admitted as an Attorney of the High Court a few days ago.

APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL ORDER

Green Murder Case In Bombay High Court

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The Government have filed appeal in the Bombay High Court against the order of the Sessions Judge, acquitting Sergeant Houtson on the charge, under Section 307 Indian Penal Code, of attempting to commit murder of six persons by shooting at them after shooting dead Inspector Green.

It will be remembered that the Sessions Judge had made reference to the High Court under the second charge of shooting dead Inspector Green.—A. P.

DOUMER'S WIDOW DEAD

PARIS, April 4.

The death has occurred of the widow of President Doumer, who was assassinated.—Reuter

...ONDON 'CHANGE STEADY

... Sterling ...ed

...pondent).

BOMBAY, Tuesday: 11 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet, but steady to-day. 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted unchanged at £87-1/4. The London Silver Market closed unchanged and ready silver was quoted at Rs. 55-2 at night in the Local Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market after opening at a decline of one point closed unchanged.

The New York Market was quoted one point lower at the time of Liverpool close.

Sterling Cross Rate was quoted 3.42-5/8.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

NEW YORK, April 4.	
Previous Closing	3.42 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.41 13/16

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK.

LONDON, April 4.	
Previous Closing	3.42 1/2
To-day's Opening	3.42 3/4
To-day's Closing	3.41 13/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

MAY DELIVERY

NEW YORK, April 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.30
To-day's Opening Rate	6.29
Difference	—.01
Previous Closing	6.36
Difference	plus .06

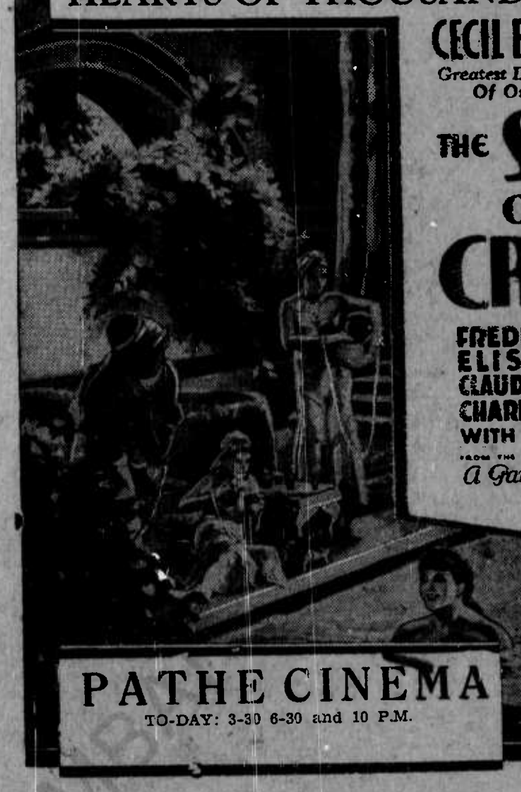
Broach Expectation Rs. 172 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY DELIVERY

LIVERPOOL, April 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.93
To-day's Opening Rate	4.92
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.93
Difference	Unchanged.

NERO'S FAVORITE—POPPAEA . . .
IN HER BATH OF MILK . . .
PERFUMED WITH THE CRUSHED HEARTS OF THOUSANDS OF ROSES



CECIL B. DEMILLE'S
Greatest Dramatic Spectacle Of Our Generation
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
WITH
FREDRIC MARCH
ELISSA LANDI
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
CHARLES LAUGHTON
WITH 7500 OTHERS
FROM THE PLAY BY WILSON BARRETT
A Paramount Picture

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY: 3-30 6-30 and 10 P.M.

POLICE ARREST CONGRESS WOMAN

Attempts To Hold "Gandhi Day" Meeting Foiled

"Gandhi Day" was celebrated by the local Congress authorities on Tuesday in the city. A Congress woman, said to be the President of the 65th Bombay Congress "Emergency Council" was arrested in the morning and taken to the Esplanade Lock-up.

In consequence of information received, Sub-Inspector Rane of the Esplanade Police Station with a few police constables was present at the Bazar Gate Street to prevent the Congress meeting that was announced to be held there, on Tuesday morning. When the woman put in her appearance carrying a tri-colour flag, she was arrested and taken to the police station.

The Principal markets in the city were closed on Tuesday.

NEW EDUCATION IDEAS

Punjab Group Arrange Conference And Exhibition

The first conference of the New Education Fellowship in India has been arranged by the Punjab Group on April 13-14th, 1933. The main topics on which the discussions will take place are:—

(i) The Development of New Education Ideas in the World; (ii) The last International Conference of the New Education Fellowship at Nice; (iii) The Development of New Education Ideas in India; (iv) The Discussion on the lines on which the New Education may be carried on in India.

Along with the Conference an Exhibition of the New Education Fellowship has been arranged, which will include, among other things, the following material of interest:—

(i) Montessori Apparatus and Demonstration of the Montessori Teaching; (ii) Charts about the Family Attitude towards children and about the Pre-School Child Education; (iii) International Education; (iv) Children's Art; (v) New Education Fellowship Literature; (vi) Educational Movements in other countries.

Those who are interested in joining the Conference are requested to write to the Secretary, New Education Fellowship, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

C. P. STARTS FOR ENGLAND

Also Travancore Maharaja

MADRAS, April 4.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer left for Bombay this morning "en route" to England and the Maharaja of Travancore and party including the Junior Maharani and Elaya Raja, First Princess left also for Poona in the morning by the Bombay Express "en route" to England.—A. P.

KHADI WORK PUSHES FORWARD

Rich Varieties "Attract Nobility & Middle Classes"

To celebrate the "National Week", the following Bhandars are offering Khadi and Khadi varieties at a Reduction of 6 1/4 per cent. to 37 1/2 per cent.:—

(1) A. I. S. A., Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2; (2) Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works-Khadi Shop, 113, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4; (3) Moti Khadi Bhandar, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2; (4) Shudh Khadi Bhandar, Swadeshi Market, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay 2.

The present varieties of Khadi, says a correspondent, have attracted the nobility and the middle class people alike.

The 40 to 100 count Khadi from Andhra, nicely printed have supplied the needs of the tender babies and the fair sex.

The marvellous handiwork on costly Shawls take one from the Art that was Kashmir to the Art that is Kashmir. The fairy stories of 63" wide cloth passing through a wedding ring has been substantiated by the Kashmir Artisans.

SILK VARIETIES.

The silk varieties which the All India Spinners' Association accepted in the Khadi Bhandar have greatly filled up the want that was felt amongst the aristocracy. Since its inception even the most fastidious people have tended to Khadi

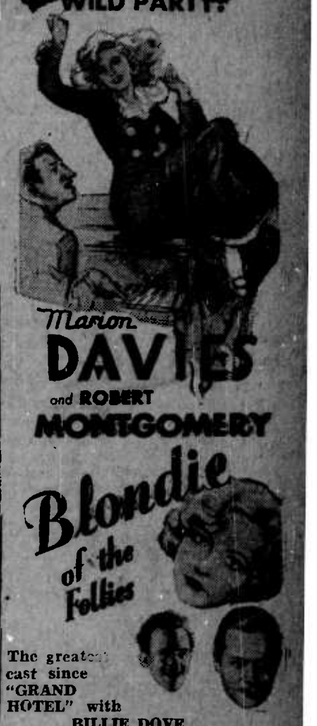
MUSLIMS CONGRATULATE DARE

A meeting of Jamiat Ashubban Al-Muslimeen was held under the presidentship of Dr. U. M. Daudpota, M.A. Ph.D., in the Anjuman-I-Islam Hall on Sunday the 2nd April 1933 at 10-30 a.m. to congratulate Mr. Mahmud Hamid Dare. The News Editor of the "Times of India" on his embracing Islam.

Mr. Dare expressed at length of Islam "How it appeals to the Western Mind" and other salient points.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks and garlanding.

SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENT!
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE CAPITOL
EXTRA SHOW AT 4 P.M.
TO-MORROW: (Bakri-Id.)
"YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A WILD PARTY!"



Marion DAVIES and ROBERT MONTGOMERY in Blondie of the Follies
The greatest cast since "GRAND HOTEL" with
BILLIE DOVE, JIMMY DURANTE, ZASU PITTS.
YOU WILL ENJOY
THE LOVELINESS AND LUXURY OF THE ZIEGFELD FOLLIES.
THRILLS, LAUGHS, TEARS, SPECTACULAR SCENES!
Also showing:—
THE DELIGHTS OF OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT RACING
Book Now. Plans open.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1933

INDIANISATION, A FARCE

Accustomed to regard the "steel-frame" as a sure safeguard, the Tories are ever anxious to make sure that the frame will not get weaker. They must have been re-assured by the figures quoted by Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons in answer to a question on the subject of Indianisation of the Services. He said that the numbers of Europeans in the Civil Service and the Indian Police in January 1933 were 843 and 528 respectively, compared with 922 and 569 in January 1928. He added that, provided the present rate of Indianisation continued, the corresponding figures in 1938 would be about 670 and 460. These figures may be very gratifying to the Tories, who have been placated with many other safeguards for the Services; but they are anything but gratifying to Indians, who look forward to complte self-government in the near future. At the present rate it will be about forty years before the Services can be completely Indianised. But we have every reason to believe that, after a certain stage is reached, say, when Indianisation reaches 75 per cent., the British Government will step in to check its further pace.

PEOPLE DISGUSTED

The Indian point of view on the subject is well-known. The people are disgusted with the snails' pace of Indianisation, there being no justification whatsoever for such slow progress. Indians have shed their old inferiority complex, and having proved their capacity in every department of the State not excluding the Army, they are conscious of their capacity and demand their legitimate right to man all the Indian Services exclusively. They demand, too, that the officers in all the Services, Indian or European, should be, as befits all State servants, responsible to the country's legislatures. Both these demands are essential to any scheme of self-government. It would be a gro[illegible]ment if the higher officers were intended to be safeguards for non-Indian interests, and were responsible to persons in no way responsible to the Indian legislatures. Yet such a caricature of "responsibility" is presented by the White Paper, and even its moderate critics describe its provisions regarding the Services as the ugliest features of the new scheme.

NOT PAPER

The White Paper makes no reference to Indianisation and its provisions regarding recruitment to the higher Services and their rights, are, as we have pointed out before, extremely reactionary Defending the various proposed safeguards, Sir Samuel stated in the Commons:

> The Governor-General, the principal Governors and other high officials would still be appointed by the Crown. The security services and the executive officers of the Federal and Provincial Government would still be recruited and protected by Parliament, and the army would remain under the undivided control of Parliament. Those were no paper safeguards.

We can fully accept Sir Samuel's assurance. These are certainly not paper safeguards though the proposed autonomy is paper autonomy.

NO PROVISION FOR PROGRESS

Some may be inclined to hope that the stringent provisions regarding the Services will be only for a brief transitional period. There is no justification for such a hope in the White Paper. The document only states that at the expiry of five years from the commencement of the Constitution Act a statutory inquiry will be held into the question of future recruitment for the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police and that His Majesty's Government will make the final decisions. There is no provision whatsoever for automatic progress of Indianisation and it may be gathered from the various references to the subject in the Commons that the proposed scheme holds out no prospect of the Civil Services being Indianised and made fully responsible to the people for at least a generation to come. And as regards the Army, the prospect of its complete Indianisation is considerably fainter and more remote, if there is any prospect at all. It is a spurious optimism that builds on the basis of the proposed reforms the hope of true Swaraj in the near future. The people must convince Government that they can no longer be deceived by make-believe reforms.

Primary Education First

For some years past there has been an all round demand for additional Universities based, more or less, on provincial claims. As a result, a number of Universities have sprung up in the country and, Bombay alone of all provinces, has only one such institution. An influential deputation, led by Mr. M.R. Jayakar, waited upon the Governor of Bombay and the Educational Minister on Monday last, and urged on them the necessity of having a Maharashtrian University devoted especially to the culture of the Marathi language. The deputation wound up its appeal by telling the Governor that, he would do well to associate his name with the "fulfilment of the highest ambitions" of the people of Maharashtra, where some of the "proudest martial communities" were living. If the claim for a University for Maharashtra depended on this ground alone, there would be no case at all for a University, but other reasons were also advanced.

NO VALID REASON.

We fail to see what particular advantage the people of Maharashtra would derive from having a separate University at Poona. Karnatak has been demanding more colleges for the Karnatakis, because it thinks it is entitled to a separate existence, and wants to be constituted into a separate province, so that its culture and individuality may be preserved for all time. The same claims have been, more or less, put forward by Gujarat, and, no doubt, other parts of the Presidency will not be backward. Where is all this to end? Are we going to divide the Presidency into parts on a linguistic basis, each of them cut off from the other, each having a different culture, University and language? Is this good for any country, especially India, where every effort has to be made to unite the different communities and, if possible, eradicate their minor differences and bind them into one whole for the greater glory of the country? We are amazed at this demand for separatism, and we see no strong reason for granting this request. It is bad for Maharashtra and bad for the country to have all this linguistic isolation.

MULTIPLYING UNEMPLOYMENT.

The deputation spoke glibly of finance and, we are not unaware that, Mr. Jayakar and others, are in a position, if they care, to help such an institution even generously. But there is no need for such an institution. The Bombay University is enough for the purposes of the Presidency so long as it is not intended to have a new and wholly teaching University. Besides, a teaching University requires not lakhs but crores and, we doubt whether Maharashtra is prepared to spend such a huge sum on this venture, particularly, in the present state of politics and finances of the country. Surely, the progress of the Marathi language need not necessarily be dependent on the inception of a new University. The Bombay University depends for its finance mainly on the fees drawn from the Matriculation students in addition to a small Government grant. The economic depression in the country has been responsible for the unemployment of a large number of young men, who have spent all their resources on their University education, and are now unable to get employment, or earn enough for their maintenance. If the object of the new University is merely to manufacture more graduates and thus add to the acuteness of the unemployment problem, then we must strongly deprecate the move. But if the deputationists want to gather together large sums and start technical colleges then we must welcome the idea, though it does not justify the demand for a new University. But so far as we know, no such indication has been given by Mr. Jayakar, who led the deputation.

EDUCATE THE POOR.

It would be deplorable in these days to dissipate our financial resources on small, weak, poor Universities merely for teaching literature to students, and fitting them for petty clerkships. If there are rich men in Maharashtra, who want to get rid of their surplus wealth, then there is enough scope for them to start technological institutes, which are so few in India. It seems to us most undesirable to spend the money at this time, at least, on a brand new University in Maharashtra. The Government have more urgent calls on them, and they have to fulfil their duty to the Backward and Depressed Classes by making primary education compulsory. The Primary Education Act has been shelved for years, and it must be brought into use. Before any more money is spent on new buildings or new Universities, the needs of the poor and the lowly must be satisfied.

PRESS VIEWS

Is It Legal?

So long as Government declares that it is carried on as by law established in India the Assembly has a right to demand an explanation whenever it feels that the reign of law is ignored. Government's explanation on the legal aspect of their action was not very convincing. If the Home Member had said "every Congressman is an outlaw and we arrest only such of them as we consider necessary", then there would be little quarrel with him, but every Congressman is not yet an outlaw and the series of arrests of delegates all over India will have to be proved to be a legal act.—"Roy's Weekly."

Punjab's Lead

We must, however, congratulate Professor Keith on the capacity of understanding the oriental mind he has shown in the concluding part of his letter. He is altogether right when he says that the proposal for a forcible exemption of British commercial interests in India from any disabilities the like of which are not imposed upon Indian enterprises in the United Kingdom will merely prejudice Indian opinion against the British demand for exemption from discriminatory legislation. The proposal, based on the bogus principle of a reciprocity which in practical application has no meaning whatsoever, to make the Indian legislature powerless to impose restrictions on foreign enterprizes in India, however necessary they may be for India's welfare, adds only to the bitterness of an intolerable situation.—"Mussalman."

Why They Are Anxious

We have reasons to believe that, in spite of H. H. the Jam Saheb's explosion, sufficient number of States have informally consented to become members of the Federation so as to fulfil the condition laid down, in the White Paper. The fact is as was admitted in the House of Commons debate, it is the British Government who are anxious to get the Indian States into the Federation as a steadying influence, so as to prevent for ever power passing into the hands of radical democrats like the Congressmen, and so they will do everything in their power to get the Princes join the Federation.—"Nava Gujarat."

Lost The Ass

We are reminded of the story of the old man, his son and the ass. The old man and his son wanted to please everybody, and in the end they invited public ridicule and lost the ass in the bargain. That is exactly what Sir Samuel Hoare is trying to do. If he wants to satisfy anyone, he must satisfy the demand of awakened India for freedom. Why should he satisfy Churchill and Craddock? His attempt to satisfy two irreconcilable elements will only result in the White Paper being engulfed in the torrent of Indian resentment and Indian discontent.—"Sunday Observer."

Fear Of Congress

Notwithstanding all the devices that have been incorporated in the new constitution for keeping out Congressmen from the legislatures, the "Morning Post" cannot shed its fear of the Congress. "We are told," writes the "Morning Post", "that revolutionaries of the Congress have been permanently excluded from authority, but Lord Willingdon declared that they were the only section organised in such a manner as to work representative Government." The "Morning Post's" fears will be further augmented by the results of the recent Corporation election.—"Liberty."

A LETTER FROM LONDON.

TORIES ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN

Huge Funds To Educate Workers—Communists' Increasing Activities

(By AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPOONDENT).

LONDON, March 26.

I had a talk with a young Primrose person. It was a most refreshing afternoon tea-time talk. Not only did it give me an insight into the mentality of an average Tory, but it gave also a number of points on which I felt I must enlighten Indian public opinion.

Seated in a verandah overlooking the Thames at Richmond, I was able to have an enchanting view of English scenery, but listening to the talk of this bright specimen of young Toryhood, I felt I was getting an insight into the working of a self-centred philosophy which cannot but bring about calamity on the nation which engendered it.

MENTAL FOG.

Young Mr. R..... comes from Norfolk and I had thought that Norfolk blood was very blue and the thoughts of such blue blood would be edifying. But to my amazement, I realised at the end of a splendid tea-time that, while there was sunshine on the sloping darkness of Richmond, there was dense fog in the mentality of the Tory, even though he came from Norfolk.

"We have collected £200,000," my young Blue Blood informed me, "in order to educate our blind British workers. They have been misled by the Red leaders, blind followers of Marx. They do not understand that, if they lose the Indian market, they will lose their daily bread. The 3,000,000 unemployed would not have been drawing the dole and leading a half-starved life if, instead of supiny

Frankl[illegible]

JAPANESE M[illegible]

The re[illegible] battle [illegible] one of the gates of the G[illegible] strengthens the suspicion [illegible] Japan is not going to rest content with the occupation of Jehol but has further designs on China.

Mr. Eugen Chen, an ex-Foreign Minister of China, has issued a statement warning India of the economic menace from Japan and urging Indians to boycott Japanese goods.

The Japanese menace in India is nothing new but unfortunately the Government are only dallying with it. That is itself a special reason why the people should prefer Swadeshi goods to Japanese ones even at a cost.

Moreover, as Japan is no longer amenable to the influence of the League, feeble as it was, the people of the world should take special notice of her aggressive ways.

MISINFORMED AS USUAL.

Sir Samuel Hoare's answer to Mr. Thomas Williams in the Commons does not improve the position of the people of Kanara, on whom special punitive police have been quartered, because of their alleged "lawlessness connected with the agitation against payment of land revenue."

It is a matter of common knowledge that non-payment of land revenue in Kanara is not primarily due to the Civil Disobedience Movement, as Sir Samuel believes, but to agrarian distress. When people have no money to pay Government dues, they cannot be blamed if they do not pay.

If this had happened in an ordinary year, there might have been some excuse. But the Government themselves have suspended payment of revenue in some Talukas in the district, because of the distress of the people. The difficulties of the agriculturists are not lightened by this additional burden.

The whole situation requires to be dealt with sympathetically and not in a Draconian spirit.

SHEER BLUFF.

There is not much sense in Sir S. Hoare's ban on Mr. Subash Bose's entrance into Germany, if he wants to go there at all.

All that Mr. Subash has to do is to go to the nearest German Consul and get an endorsement on his passport, and Germany will be open to him.

This claim that the British Government can control the movements of Indians outside India is sheer bluff, as we have often said.

We do not know whether in his present state of health Mr. Bose Benn, we had had an outstanding Churchill at the India Office.

"Look here," suddenly explained he, putting a friendly hand upon my knee, "leaving aside personalities, don't you think that the Indian peasant will be happier without this d.....d Congress agitation? He was and will continue to get cheap goods, clothing, etc., which are necessary for him, from Britain. Your own mills are unable to supply him. Why not let Lancashire clothe him? But the agitator is getting his money—we know it full well—from the Indian capitalist and hence, the poor peasant is suffering. Really, Gandhi should never have been allowed to start his infamous march to make salt!

"But we are never going to commit that error again. We will never allow an uneducated, untrained batch of Labour and Socialist nincompoops to mismanage our affairs. The only thing that they succeeded in doing was to endanger the very livelihood of the working classes in Britain." So on and so forth.

GOSPEL WITH FUNDS.

But the afternoon was not wasted. I began to see how powerful and how organised are the opponents of Indian freedom, and how specious are their arguments. A band of over 500 full-time propagandists, selected from the best families in the land,—and incidentally providing them with a much-sought occupation,—is being trained up by the Primrose Le[illegible]gue.

The effort is [illegible]

Beaverbrook [illegible]

(Con[illegible]

unnecessary restrictions [illegible] crime at any time to be a State prisoner under the Regulation of 1818!

HOW THE PLAGUE SPREADS.

It is distressing that the Christians of Southern India are also infected with the plague of untouchability.

Mr. Anthony Pillai, an Indian Catholic, is understood to have gone on a "fast unto death" before the Bishop's bungalow at Trichinopoly to secure the removal of the iron railings that separate the Adi-Dravida Catholics from other Catholics in the Churches of the town.

Hindu superstition is primarily responsible for the degradation that follows the Depressed Classes wherever they go and whatever society they enter. But that is no excuse for the introduction of such differentiation in a Christian community.

This discrimination is as much an insult to the name of Christ and the Catholic religion as to the people who are thus humiliated.

It is a flagrant violation of the principles of Christianity and Catholicism.

INCOME-TAX REVELATIONS.

The total demands under Income-Tax in 1931-32 were 21.41 crores as against 19.10 crores in the year previous, and the net collections fall short by a couple of crores during the same period.

The Department discovered 34,918 new assessees during the year under report, and we are told that, if the statements made by the assessees had been accepted as correct, nearly 362 lakhs would have been lost to the Government.

Then we are treated to the methods popular among those who evade the tentacles of the Income-Tax Department, and told how those gentlemen were found out by the sleuths of the Department.

Depression has not diminished the income of the Department, though Civil Disobedience, hartals and liquor picketers are all equally blamed for their cussedness in interfering with its collecting activities.

During the year the honest men in the Income-Tax Department manufactured 13,751 additional offenders or about 400 more than in the previous year.

Readers' Views

"DUTY OF LIBERALS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read your leading article 'Duty of Liberals" in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" The proposal of some of the leading Liberals of sending a deputation to England to counteract the Die-hard propaganda and, at the same time, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee to impress upon it that the Government proposals are for short of Indian's aspiration indeed will be a surprise to many.

Every right thinking man I am sure, will be obliged to you for your candid comment on the surprising proposal and showing them where their duty lies to the country. One is inclined to ask our Liberal Leaders if they have forgotten the resolution they passed in Bombay's meeting and the statement they issued stating their minimum demands?

Are these demands fulfilled? Did not the country condemn with one voice the White Paper outlining the new constitution as falling short of its aspirations?

It is a pity that the Liberals who have always offered their unconditional and unreserved cooperation to Government should receive their reward in the form of White Paper. Do not they yet see the futility of cooperation?

If they wanted to keep their self-respect in the country there is only one course open to them and that is to join their countrymen. If they will organise to unite the all elements in the country, they will compel the Government to concede their legitimate demands. Let me repeat here, sir, your pertinent question to them: "Is it honourable for Liberals in these circumstances [illegible]rate with Gov[illegible]ally?"—Yours.

"NOW IS THE TIME"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Writing in your issue of the 30th ultimo, under the above caption, you observe with some pain that "responsible Congress leaders who are out of jail do not seem to give to the yet unsolved communal problem, the serious attention it deserves." You further state, 'other leaders may perhaps excuse themselves of this responsibility on the ground that they do not possess enough influence to bring about a settlement....."

It is beyond my common understanding, why every time Congress leaders should alone devote their energies in this direction? The reason given for persons other than those believing in Congress faith, for excusing "themselves of this responsibility" by you, will not do. You write for them, as "other leaders may perhaps ....." and further say in their defence, that "they do not possess enough influence to bring about a settlement." If they do not possess "enough influence" as you say, then why call them "leaders" at all?

But my main assertion is this. Are these nonentities? Are they not Indian? And is not the question of this communal problem an All-India one, requiring immediate attention from anyone who claims to be an Indian? Has this news struck you, that those who have kept aloof methodically from Congress and its endeavours to bring about a settlement of this problem, are the very persons who were the first to belittle and find fault with even the little achievements in past brought about by Congress at national solidarity? It is my firm believe that these persons whom you call "other leaders" must be "roped-in" first in any future attempts at communal settlement.

[illegible] is evident, that Congress [illegible] are at present "avoiding [illegible] time being [illegible] are justi[illegible] is the [illegible]ent

for Rupee [illegible] annas eight [illegible]

If a car is not broke[illegible] distance of about 15 miles Pen Road, it must be a sturdy car indeed. About 50 miles away from Mahableshwar, you have innumerable diversions, with knee dip dust beds, where culverts are being built, but where the roads are in repair for miles together, you must run on hard lose rubble, and take your chance.

Such toll stations are evidently given away to the highest bidders, and on enquiry for the one near Parsik, where as much as Rupee one is imposed, I was surprised to learn that the Government received Rs. 40,000 from the bid of that one station alone.

May I ask His Excellency Sir Frederic Sykes, in all earnestness to travel incognito on such toll-infested roads to appreciate an average motorist's feeling? Is it as big a crime to own a car as it is to own a Congress Bulletin, that the motorists are treated with no greater courtesy than the bandits, that they should be greeted by the Pathan's big sticks on an average of about ten to twenty miles run?—Yours, etc.,

X 4600.

Panchghani, April 3.

Solicitors' Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent policy adopted by the authorities concerned in the matter of the Solicitors' examination requires to be reconsidered in the light of the present situation.

Compared with the pre—1927 period, the present standard of examination has been raised to such a high level as to be well-nigh prohibitive to many an aspiring candidate.

Apart altogether from that, it is extremely doubtful whether such a high standard of examination ever prevails anywhere else. It is common knowledge that even in England the Barristers' and Attorneys' examinations are comparatively very much easier and a fairly large number of candidates come out successful every time. One would therefore be naturally tempted to ask why such a high standard is expected of him here.

At any rate some relief is no doubt long overdue to the aggrieved candidates either in the shape of reducing the exemption limit to 50 per cent. from the present 60 per cent. or to reintroduce the exemption system in individual papers instead of the present group system or in any such other manner.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. CHOKSEY,
Advocate.

[illegible] vocal [illegible] rious set[illegible] meant for use in Mundi[illegible] Schools. As a result of this agitation, Government had to accord their sanction last year to the Urdu text-books known by the name of "Abdullah Khan Series" as an alternative to the series prepared by the Government Translation Board, Poona.

In addition to these two sets, there are four others for the adoption of which their respective protagonists are making frantic efforts. They are:—(1) The Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam Series, Lahore; (2) Maulvi Muhammad Ismail Series. (3) A New Series specially prepared by Messrs. Kapurchand & Sons, Lahore. (4) Maulvi Firozuddin Series.

The distinguishing feature of the first set, which has greatly appealed to a section of the Mussalmans of Bombay, is the fact that it contains much information about religion. The characteristic feature of the second set is said to be the chaste style of the language used in all the books comprising the same, while the distinguishing aspect of the third set is said to be the neatness of the script and the shortness of the lessons in accordance with the needs of the students.

In this letter I do not propose to offer any detailed or brief criticism of the various sets of textbooks now before the public. My purpose is simply to request Government to put an end to this unhealthy war that is going on in Bombay to the great detriment of Muslim students.

In my opinion there is only one way of doing it and it is to allow one and only one series to hold the field for some years at least. In this connection I submit that the series prepared some years ago by the Government Translation Board can very well satisfy the public opinion of the Mussalmans, provided its glaring defects are removed by a committee appointed for this purpose.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

EVEREST CONQUERED AT LAST!

Expeditionists Fly Over Peak For Three Hours

"BUT CLIMBING IS VERY DIFFERENT MATTER"

PURNEA, April 3.

The Everest Expeditionists achieved their objective to-day. Two planes, with the Marquess of Clydesdale and Lieut.—Col. Blacker in one, and Flight-Lieut. McIntyre, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Pileman in the other, flew over the Mount Everest. The flight took three hours.—A. P.

LONDON, April 4.

The Everest air expeditionists' magnificent achievement is praised throughout Britain It is accepted as ranking with Britain's land, sea and air distance records.

Lord Wakefield, interviewed by Reuter, said it was the event in history of aviation almost comparable with the first aerial crossings of the Channel and the Atlantic, equally hazardous and seemingly equally impossible.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM BRUCE

Brigadier-General Bruce congratulated the expeditionists on their fine achievement, and added that the flight, however, was unlikely to help the Ruttledge party whose climbing was very different matter.

Lord Londonderry has telegraphed to Air Commodore Fellows: "Hearty congratulations to Lord Clydesdale, MacIntyre, Blacker and Bonnet on achieving the first flight over Everest, and to all whose thorough careful preparation made the success possible."

TEST FLIGHT

An earlier message received from Purnea stated that the Marquess of Clydesdale and Blaker took off in the first plane at 8.15 in the morning on Monday followed a minute later by McIntyre Bennet and Filman. Planes went out of sight in a few minutes amidst shouts of good luck of which a talkie film was taken.

Ellison followed them in small plane up to Farbes Gunge returning in an hour. The airmen were out for three and a quarter of hours returning at 11.30, when Etherton and Fellows rushed to the planes.

A TEST FLIGHT.

It is understood that the flight was of a nature of a test flight, and the actual flight will probably take place shortly.

The weather conditions are improving steadily, though a slight dust in the atmosphere persists. Etherton had gone out to crocodile shooting with Tom Smith returning late in the evening. The expeditionists are dining with the Raja of Mazurgunje to-morrow.—A.P.

ANOTHER FLIGHT ON TUESDAY.

Mountain Encircled Four Times

PURNEA, April 4.

Early morning weather reports proving satisfactory, yesterday. Commodore Fellowes took off shortly after 5 a.m. He was up for an hour and finding the conditions prevailing then confirmed the meteorologist forecasts. Westland aeroplanes were loaded up and prepared for a great flight.

Promptly at 8-15. Commodore Fellowes shook hands with the aviators, and Lord Clydesdale and Blacker took off, followed a minute later by McIntyre and Bonnet.

Ellison followed in a Moth plane as far as Forbesgunj, and at this point Westlands climbed up to the towering summits, while Ellison returned to Purnea shortly after 9 a.m. Westlands climbed rapidly to 35,000 feet, at which visibility was not completely satisfactory, and over the Everest the planes lost one other. Each circled four times over the mountain, then McIntyre flew downward while Clydesdale flew across. It is understood that at this stage the weather cleared slightly and photographs and films obtained.

ATTEMPT TO FIND RUTTLEDGE PARTY.

It is believed that the avaitors endeavoured to find the Ruttledge expedition whose advance party at present should on schedule be about twelve miles north of the Everest.

Promptly a t11-30 Lord Clydesdale reappeared on the east side of Lalbalu, and made a perfect landing followed a few minutes later by McIntyre. Lord Clydesdale was very cheerful, but McIntyre seemed to feel the cold as it is understood that the lowest temperature recorded was 40 degrees centigrade below the freezing point.

Westlands are attempting Kanchenjunga, to-day, and it is possible that a second attempt on the Everest will be made shortly.

The wind velocity curve continues downward and the haze is steadily clearing.

Mr. McIntyre has returned to Purnea.—A. P.

EVEREST CIRCLED FOUR TIMES

PURNEA, April 4.

It is understood that the planes circled the Everest four times yesterday, losing sight of each other due to bad visibility.

OFF TO KINCHANJINGHA.

Ellison, Bonnett, Fellowes and Fisher took off in two planes in the morning, it is believed, for Kinchanjingha.—A. P.

DEVELOPING OF NEGATIVES

McIntyre Pays "Flying" Visit To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 4

McIntyre paid a flying visit to Calcutta to-day with the object of developing negatives of pictures taken yesterday in the course of the Everest Flight. He will be returning to Purnea early in the afternoon.

When approached by the Press he was not willing to discuss the flight.—A. P.

PREMIER CONGRATULATES EXPEDITIONISTS

LONDON, April 4.

Mr. MacDonald has cabled Lord Clydesdate his hearty congratulations on the glorious achievement. —Reuter.

KING'S CABLE TO FLYERS

LONDON, April 4.

The King and the Royal Aeronautical Society have cabled messages of congratulation to Everest Flyers.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS JUBILANT

"Spur To Thousands Of Aspirants", Says "News Chronicle"

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 4.

The aerial conquest of the Everest is the theme of editorials in newspapers, most of which blazon the achievement with banner headings and pictures of the mountain.

Highest tributes are paid to the skill and courage of the fliers and to those who helped to make the feat possible, including Lady Houston who is reported to be seriously ill and, therefore, unable to make a statement with regard to the feat.

"The Morning Post", unlike Brigadier-General Bruce, expresses the opinion that some films which have been taken by the fliers may materially assist the climbers.

CONQUEST STILL FAR OFF

The "Daily Telegraph", lays emphasis on the conquest of the Everest still to be achieved which is a long tollsome and most perilous task.

The "News Chronicle" dwells on the palue of scientific results of the feat which will also be a spur to thousands of aspirants in humbler spheres.

The "Times" in an editorial under the heading "Magnificent Achievement" says that low visibility over the part of the journey and failure of survey cameras may require a second flight, but still photography has evidently secured close-up portraiture of the Everest, which was to be one of the prizes of the success.

TWO EXPEDITIONISTS MEET WITH ACCIDENT

PURNEA, April 4.

Following closely on their magnificent achievement, two of the expeditionists were to-day involved in an unfortunate accident.

One of the Westland planes, which left an attempt on the Kanchenchanga this morning, with Bennet and Fellows on board had a forced landing about 50 miles east of Purnea.

It is reported that the plane ran short of petrol, but exact details are not ascertainable.

Inquiries in Purnea show that the occupants are not injured. The spot, where the accident has occured, is apparently cut off and in the absence of good motorable roads, contact with the stranded party is difficult to establish, except possibly by air.

The Marquess of Clydesdale has accordingly left with provisionl by a moth plane to locate them.—A.P.

Conquest Of Mount Everest

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(1) Air Commodore Fellows, leader of the expedition

(2) Marquis of Clydesdale, first pilot.

(3) Lt.-Col. Blacker, chief observer.

(4) Flight Lieut. Macintyre, second pilot of the Mt. Everest expedition.

(5) One of the special cameras which were used for taking photos at high altitudes.

FRIGHTENED GOLD RETURNS

12737 U. S. Banks Reopened But They Still Want More

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Mr. Woodin, Secretary to Treasury, in a broadcast speed declared that 12737 United States Banks reopened by the end of March and between 4th March and 13th March the total of 1160 million dollars returned to Banks, of which 600,000,000 dollars were either in gold coins or gold certificates.

The volume of outstanding currency, however, still greatly exceeded the amount required for ordinary needs at present and it was essential that inactive currency should continue to flow back to Banks promptly.

TO DEAL WITH JAPANESE DUMPING

Bill To Be Introduced In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India have decided to introduce this week in the Assembly an anti-dumping measure to deal with competition, particularly from Japan. Lobby conversations indicate that the legislation may further prolong the present session.—A.P.

TORIES ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 6.)

friends. They will spread the new Empire gospel to the literate but uncultured masses in the countryside. They are well brought up. They speak with the usual public school accent. They have been trained to rub shoulders with the scarned workers. They have been told to mix with the farmers when the latter visit the pubs. of their locality. The Talkie motors will be an additional attraction wherever they go. They hope to stampede the workers into another landslide at the next General Election.

I am reliably informed that the campaign has been organised for nine months. Perhaps, they feel that the next General Election will be held within that period.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

I had occasion to visit two great industrial centres, where the boycott of British goods by India is keenly felt. Here, I came across some very intelligent Communist workers, who are frankly organising a real revolution.

I was informed here that, they find ready recruits among the millions of unemployed. They have enlisted over a million members during the last two years. "Down with the bosses who are starving us"—that is their main point of appeal. It is natural that a starved people should listen with avidity to such ideas.

A GOOD FIELD FOR WORK.

I saw families who have not seen what butter is like for twenty months or more I have watched young children eating bread, often dipping it in hot water, slightly sugared. On 15s. a week, how is a family of four to live, after paying 4s. a week for their lodging room? This is the plight of the worker, who is out of employment.

No wonder, the Communist finds it good ground for work. The Labour Party is steadily losing its following. I am finding that in the country the Liberals are now divided, one batch going over to the Tories, and another going over to Labour.

The workers are drifting off into the Communist fold and the main Labour Party is being swelled by deserting Liberals. It is tending to make Labour more dignified, but it is also making it lose all its working class following.

NARROW COMMUNIST OUTLOOK.

I am afraid that, the present situation is not allowing the Communists to develop a healthy, reasonable outlook. All that their leaders are dreaming of is, to replace the present personnel of the administration by Reds. They want the workers to boss the show. They feel that it is high time that the capitalists should be made to feel what it is to live the life of a worker.

"The capitalist must be brought under the heel of the worker," exclaimed a prominent Communist leader, in conversation with me. I asked him whether, under ideal Communist conditions, there was any necessity of continuing any Government or any administrative machinery. "There must, of course, be a Government, but it must be a Workers' Government," said he.

The idea of having a Government with powers that are associated with modern or ancient Governments, seems to have been so deeply imbued in the minds of a confirmed Communist, that he fails to visualise a state of affairs when the need for such concentrated power in the hands of a few, ceases to exist. All that he is feeling now is, to place himself in the chair so long occupied by the capitalist and turn the latter into a worker! Is this the only thing a Communist can aspire to? I wonder?

PLIGHT OF MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS

Reformers Deplore Apathy Of Schools Committee

(Contributed.)

"A meeting under the auspices of the Educational Reform Circle was held on Saturday last at Blavatsky Lodge, when Dr. Shumsulzaman, was in the Chair. The speakers were Messrs. Mehmood H. Dare, Baakza, Makani, Banarewala, Mothi, Ataullah, and Atiya Begum. Reference was made by the speakers on the neglected conditions of the Municipal Urdu Schools, and the callousness of the Schools Committee in not taking any notice of repeated complaints for years and years together.

The salient points were as follows:—(A) That the Visitors Books showed blank pages. (B) The inspectress proved her incapacity by not improving the situation at all. (C) The Training School for Muslim Women could not produce a single well trained teacher in spite of its 15 years' existence; that it is surprising that men were teaching in the "Purdah" Training Institution. (D) That all Schools were located in filthy chawls, the privies were open to the public, the entrance, and gullies were choked with accumulated filth. (E) That the teachers and children had nothing whatsoever to do in the schools, as there was no systematised course, curriculum, and Syllabus, no school equipments, also there was lack of discipline and order and boys and girls mixed together indiscriminately. Further attendance was also poor.

The resolution moved by Atiya Begum was unanimously passed. It ran as follows:—"Inn view of the fact of the extremely neglected condition of the Urdu schools and the attitude of the Schools Committee in not taking action on any report submitted to them, the Educational Reform Circle urges the City Corporation to overthrow the present Schools Committee and appoint interested and capable educationists to control the most important stage of education, The Foundation Education."

UNIVERSITY FOR MAHARASHTRA

Jayakar And Others Wait On Governor

FINANCIAL OBSTACLE.

Agreed That Government Should Call Small Conference

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Honourable Minister for Education, received a deputation at the Government House on April the 3rd regarding a proposal to establish a Maharashtra University at Poona.

The deputation which was led by Mr. M. R. Jayakar comprised the Principals of the Fergusson College the Wadia College, the Sir Parshurambhau College and the Law College at Poona, the ex-Principal of the Agricultural College, the University representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, the Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, President of Poona City Municipality, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. M. R. Paranjpy.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE WANTED.

The deputation stated that if they received an assurance that Government approved the idea of a separate University for Maharashtra they would be in a position to initiate a campaign for raising funds and to work out the idea in more detail in consultation with all concerned. The difficulties in the way of the realisation of the scheme and, in particular, the difficulties in the way of any financial assistance from the Government were discussed. It was finally agreed that further consideration of the financial difficulty might for the moment one side and that the proposal might be further its general and educational aspects.

UNIVERSITIES ON NARROW LINES.

It was recognised that the establishment of a separate University for Maharashtra is likely to lead ultimately to a demand for similar universities in Sind, Gujarat and the Karnatak, and that it was, therefore, desirable before proceeding further to consider the policy involved in the proposal in all its bearings. It was recognised also that the burden on the Bombay University was becoming unduly heavy and that some relief might be desirable. His Excellency the Governor stated that it was necessary that any measures which it might be possible to take to diminish that burden should be on a co-ordinated plan with the object of developing collegiate education in the Presidency on the basis of unification of effort and after full consideration of the question from all angles.

A GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Accordingly it was decided that the Government should convene a small conference in the near future to discuss the general lines of policy involved and that representatives of all bodies directly interested in the proposal should be invited to attend. It was agreed that the conference should be convened by the Government.

VOLUNTEERS PREFER JAIL

LAHORE, April 4.

Four Congress volunteers who were arrested on "Independence Day" were ordered to furnish security of Rs. 300 for three months. They preferred jail for that period. —A. P.

DARING THEFT AT MADURA POST OFFICE

Bags Of Rs. 5,000 Removed From Counter

MADURA, April 4.

A theft of insured articles involving Rs. 5000 was reported this morning from Madura General Post Office and it was stated that two bags containing four and three insured covers were ready for dispatch to Madura Bazar and Palace Post Office respectively, and while about to be handed over by the clerk concerned, they were found missing apparently being stolen away from the counter inside the Post Office.

The Police are investigating.—A. P.

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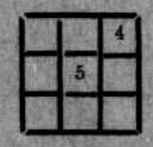

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CUSTOMS EXTENDED BY UNITED SERVICES

Cup Holders Win By 7 Goals To 2 On Tuesday

Those who looked upon the game between the Customs and the United Services as a walk-over for the cup-holders, received a great surprise on Tuesday when the visitors from Nasik went down fighting and actually scored twice against redoubtable opposition. The United Services rattled the Customs forwards by clever marking and spoilt their short passing movements. S. M. Khan opened the scoring after an individual run on the right wing. There was a lull after this success as D'Souza, the Nasik custodian, proved a stubborn defender, and saved repeated attacks on his goal. Before the interval Aslam converted a short corner, which gave the Customs a two goal lead.

When play was resumed the Customs forwards showed great skill and thrust, Milne in particular delighting onlookers with his wonderful angle shots. The third goal was the result of a hard drive from the right which gave D'Souza no chance. Nasik returned to the attack and the Customs backs were beaten for speed by Mascarenhas who netted with a neat shot. Milne added two more goals before the close and Feroze Khan and Pinto completed the tally to seven. Just to prove that the Customs defence was not invulnerable, Mascarenhas obtained possession from a free hit and beat Cowton a second time. The final whistle found the Customs defending a corner.

Result:—

BOMBAY CUSTOMS 7 Goals.
UNITED SERVICES (Nasik) 2 goals.

The Teams were:—

BOMBAY CUSTOMS

Cowton; Abro and Aslam; Brewin, Dique and Kher Singh; S. M. Khan, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto, and Conlan.

U. S. GYMKHANA (Nasik)

D'Souza; Thomas and Brady; Taylor, Lobo and D'Silva; Corby, Bessent, Martyres, Mascarenhas and Critchell.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Fernandes and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P. M.

St. Patrick's (Karachi) vs. Lusitanians.

HYDERABAD GETS ITS SHARE OF DEPRESSION

Customs Revenue Decline By Two Million

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) April 3.

A full of approximate two million Rupees in Customs Revenue for the year ending 5th October 1932 is recorded in the Annual Report of the Customs Department which is ossued to-day.

This drop is attributed in the main to trade depression, poor kharif harvest, which resulted in a loss of Rs. 20.79 lakhs in revenue, and reductions in duty consequent on the fall in the price of commodities, which resulted in a further loss of Rs. 20 lakhs.

REVENUE DECLINES.

The total revenue for the year under report was Rs. [illegible] against Rs. 1,21,87,965 on 1340 Fasli, the decrease amounting to Rs. 19,96,473 or 16.4 percent. This is largely attributable to 1. Trade depression, 2. Poor Kharif harvest, especially cotton, 3. Reduction in duties on cotton, cotton-seed, jawar, castor,-seed and ground nuts, 4. Abolition of Octroi and 5. Exemptions, made by Government on the recommendation of the Tariff Board, estimated losses on these five items alone amounting to Rs. 56,90,600.

The Revenue from Railways—the principal source of income—was Rs. 87,07,870 as against Rs. 1,04,55,021 during the previous year and the revenue from Frontier Districts was Rs. 14,76,622 against Rs. 17,25,944 both contributing 85.5 percent and 14.5 percent respectively of the total revenue.

The value of imports rose from Rs. 9,88,86,000 in 1340 to Rs. 10,-08,14,000 in 1341 and the amount of duty collected was Rs. 59,04,873 against Rs. 57,82,625 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 1,22,255. Secunderabad heads the list under imports. The value of cotton piecegoods imported increased by over 12 lakhs. Handloom manufactures which, as a result of a larger demand among the better classes, hafe shown market improvement in quality and appearance, increased by over 41 percent against an increase of only.7 percent in mill-made goods. Artificial silk goods valued at Rs. 10,20,000 were imported during the year under report. There was an increase of 109,786 gallons of petrol over that of the previous year yielding an increase of Rs. 20,000 in revenue.

DROP IN EXPORTS.

The value of exports was Rs. 8,86,54,000 against Rs. 13,10,74,000 in the previous year, the decrease being Rs. 4,24,20,000 or 32.4 percent. The revenue from exports amounted to Rs. 42,37,143 as compared with Rs. 63,49,452 in the previous year. The largest decrease occurred under cotton amounting to Rs. 8,80,519. The quantity exported amounted to 231,332 bales against 434,167 in the previous year. With the fall in revenue from cotton there was a corresponding fall of Rs. 132,300. Oil seeds fell by Rs. 10,06,000 ground-nuts alone showing a decrease of Rs. 7,07,000.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,94,673 against Rs. 19,-87,969 in the previous year. the increase being due to a large fall in the Revenue.

MR E. S. WARDEN DEAD

Prominent Social Figure

Merchant Who Carved Out Career For Himself

Bombay, Tuesday.

Another well-known Parsi gentleman died on Tuesday.

Mr. S. E. Warden was 86 years old and was a prominent merchant in Bombay.

He was born in 1848 and joined the old Bombay Bank in the humble capacity of a clerk. But his ambition was not satisfied and he took to law and practised for a time in Surat. From there again he changed his profession and became a merchant.

FIRST TO INTRODUCE TYPEWRITER.

He was the first merchant to introduce typewriters in Bombay and was the agent for Remington Typewriter Company for a number of years. He was also a tile merchant and dealt in other goods.

Mr. Warden was the Director of a number of other companies in the City and was considered to be a prominent business man.

At the time of his death he was the Chairman of the premier Indian Insurance Company, the Oriental Life Assurance Company. He took prominent part in the social activities of the Parsi Community.

He has two sons and one daughter.

Though active until lately, he suddenly got a stroke of paralysis and died on Tuesday.

STATES REPUBLIC LEAGUE REJECTS W. P. PROPOSALS

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States Republican League was held on Saturday, the 1st April 1933, at 3-30 p.m. in Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, under the Presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, when Messrs. Kanayalal Kalyantri, Chhelshankar D. Vyas, N. N. Menon and other members of the Committee were present. After a discussion of the White Paper, the Committee passed the following resolutions:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States Republican League condemns the White Paper proposals and calls upon the subjects of the Indian States and the States Peoples Conference Executive to reject them for the reasons:—

That they do not take into account the demands of the Indian States Subjects as laid down by this league and also by the States Peoples Conference; that they do not give any representation in the Federal Legislature and the Executive to the States Subjects, but only fix the nomination of the autocratic Indian Princes, who in the opinion of this meeting, have no right to represent the States People; that they unreservedly guarantee the so-called rights of the Princes arising from the Treaties, Sanads etc. and that they do not provide for the States Peoples, right of appeal to the Federal Supreme Court against the judgments of Civil and Criminal Tribunals of the Indian States.

ORTHODOXY BEHAVES WELL

Harijan Uplift Work In Rajputana

Syt. Ramnarain Chaudhry, Hon. Secretary, Rajputana Board of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, has submitted the following report:—

The anti-Untouchability work in Rajputana is steadily making headway. The months of November and December were devoted to the organization of the office and establishment of contracts. January saw the beginning of the survey of Harijan conditions. Only in February could attention be bestowed upon uplift work while the field of organisation has been entered in March, besides maintaining the activities and survey and amelioration.

It was learnt with agreeable surprise that in a small State important officials and members of the royal family abstained from food for a day during Gandhiji's epic fast and that it contemplates to go dry. On the other hand, in a big State we see cold water thrown on the zeal of many a reformer and the prospects of work darkened by the statement of a high Police Officer in the course of a political trial to the effect that he considered the work of removal of Untouchability as seditious.

Orthodoxy has been non-aggressive except at a single place where the Managing Committee of a private school have discharged all Harijan pupils against a decade's practice. The Board is in communication with the Committee for securing the withdrawal of this step.

SURVEY OF CONDITIONS.

The survey operations in this month covered 102 towns and villages more. The area represents an approximate Harijan population of 25,000 and contains nearly 970 temples of which 24 are opened to Harijans. A number of them are Devi temples to which people of all Hindu casts flock on occasions of fair and festival and freely partake of the 'prasad' from the hands of the Harijan priest.

ALLEGED FORGED LETTER

Ambala Millowner's Complaint Against Kartarsingh

LAHORE, April 3.

A resh offshoot of the litigation in which Rai Bahadur Banarsi Dass, Millowner of Ambala, Mst. Premkaur, who claims to be his wife, and Kartarsingh, her brother have been figuring either as plaintiffs or respondents, was heard to-day in the court of Mr. Kanwal Nain, Magistrate First Class, when a complaint filed by R. B. Banarsi Dass against Kartar Singh under Section 465 I. P. C. was taken up.

The Rai Bahadur alleged that in a certain case heard in the court of Shaikh Rahmat Elahi, Sub-Judge, Lahore, in July 1931 in which Kartaringh was acting on the Rai Bahadur's behalf the accused Kartarsingh filed a letter purporting to be from him (Rai Bahadur) in order to get an adjournment which according to the complainant was forged.

The statement of Shaikh Mohd. Elhai, Sub-Judge who had dealt with the earlier case, was recorded. Witness stated that accused Kartarsingh in praying for an adjournment on the case placed on record a letter which he said he had received from the Rai Bahadur stating that he (Rai Bahadur) was ill. Witness further said that the documents filed were in original and not copies of any letter.

The court issued process to the accused Kartarsingh asking to appear in the court.—A. P.

NEW I. M. S. DIRECTOR-GENERAL

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has selected Major General C. A. Sprawson, Surgeon General with the Government of Madras to be Director General, Indian Medical Service, when the post is vacated by Major General Sir John Megaw, who has been appointed Medical Adviser at the India Office, London with effect from November 1, 1933.—A. P.

DECAMPED WITH HER GOLD ORNAMENT

RANGOON, Mar. 29.

Three Burmans armed with daggers held up a Bengali gentleman Mr. Mr. R. Burma and his wife at night while they were walking near a park. Burmans forced Mrs. Burma to hand all her gold ornaments valued at Rs. 200/ and then decamped.

The case is under investigation by the police.—A. P.

DOES GOVERNMENT WISH WELL BY HARIJANS?

Let There Be No Toddy Shops Then, Says "C. R."

"Our Outlooks Are So Widely Different"

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes:

The Government have set forth in a communique all that they have done for the Depressed Classes. It is a formidable list. That the Government have felt it necessary to come out with such a communique is one more proof of the quickening of the conscience that has resulted fro the events of September last. No Government that collects taxes and has the disposal of the revenue raised can claim to have done its duty if it cannot show that it has used a legitimate portion of the funds raised by it towards the moral and material bedefit of classes that toil for the State and are yet treated as contemptible.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.

The Government of India have strung together in their communique all that the various local Governments have done from the time of the first awakening which may be put down as some time 15 years ago. The fact that even after all this, these classes continue to be "depressed" and admittedly still so much in need of protection that it was actually an objection to the grant of political autonomy throws considerable doubt on the adequacy of the Government's efforts and the Government's appropriation of public funds to this end. Obviously, there is something wrong either in quality of work or in the quantity of it.

THAT WON'T EASE SITUATION

Perhaps the truth lies in the policy of Government situated as it is in India and the aims of a real reform movement. The latter seeks unification and the disappearance of the outcastes status, the former would be content with measures that relieve and stop complaints. These measures would be the conferring of special privileges, concessions and the distribution of relief. Such measures, while benefitting individuals as such, must naturally maintain the distinctions and bitterness, not unity, would be the result. It is possible to help without being helpful. The Government may be satisfied with earning the gratitude of individuals and leaders even if the efforts may tend to continue the status to which the Depressed Classes are consigned. On the other hand, the reformer's work is poorly done if what he does only achieve individual gratitude and not the extinction of untouchability.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS STATUS.

This essential difference in aims explains the remarkable coincidence of policy between the Government and the orthodox. Both now seek to emphasise economic relief and educational service and make it a point to leave the social and religious status undisturbed. I have put social and religious status together in spite of attempts to differentiate the two. Social status among the Hindus and therefore in Indian society is inextricably connected with religious status. The orthodox, like the Government, seek to suppress discontent without removing the distinction. The Government does not mind if the distinction remains and orthodoxy indeed deems it as essential to Hinduism; hence both agree to oppose, impede or make difficult or belittle the work of the religious reformers.

MY SOUGGESTION.

If the Government does not believe in the betterment of religious status, but only in concentration on economic and social improvement, I would ask the Government to do the things which are practicable and important and such as would immediately produce great and beneficial results. One is the closure of all liquor shops if only for the sake of the Harijans who are their worst victims. The other is the wiping out of the debts of all Harijans. Their indebtedness makes them serfs and lose all interest in life. The State may well take over the burden of their debts without injuring but on the contrary greatly benefitting itself. If these two things are taken up by Government, the standard of life among the masses of the Depressed Classes will be raised which after all is the ultimate test of the efficacy of Government measures.

Rangoon March 29.—A party of three students started on an excursion to Mandalay on foot at 4 a.m. in the hope of establishing a record.—A. P.

KASHMIR DARBAR TAKES BIG STRIDE

Muslims' Grievances Redressed

JAMMU, April 4.

The following communique has been issued by the Kashmir Government:—

"His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to command that all the religious buildings and places to be in possession of the State should be restored to the community establishing its claim thereto. In compliance with the order the claims put forward by the Muslim community of Jammu and Kashmir have been investigated carefully and all those places claims over which were not disputed by a third party have been restored to the Muslim community, or some other suitable action has been taken in satisfaction of its claims.

TWO EXCEPTIONS

So far as the Province of Jammu is concerned 8 religious places out of a total of 13 claimed by the Muslim community have been restored and two more will be restored at a very early date. In one case it has been found desirable to keep the mosque in Government custody and in the remaining two, enquiries are still proceeding.

MUSLIM CLAIMS DISPUTED

The Muslim community gave a list of 53 different religious places, which they claimed in the Province of Kashmir. Nineteen of those are held by private persons and the claim of the Muslim community is disputed. These cases are clearly such as cannot be dealt with by an executive order. In 6 other cases Muslims have failed to produce any evidence in support of their claims. The Glancy Commission settled the cases of two buildings, namely, the Hare Masjid and the Badshah Dome, or the shrine of Syed Zainalabdin.

HANDING THEM OVER TO MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

"They decided that the whole of the former and the Dome of the latter should be in charge of the Archaeological Department. Possession has already been made over to the Muslim community or other suitable action will be taken in 12 cases and in 8 others the Governor will take action within a week. Out of the remaining 5 cases two have been made over to the Conciliation Board at Srinagar and action in regard to the remaining 3 has ben delayed as complicated enuuiries have to be made.

"A few cases, which are still pending will be disposed of expeditiously."—A. P.

ACCEPTANCES FOR KOLHAPUR

The following are the acceptances for the third day of Kolhapur Spring Meeting:—

THE PRAYAG PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Kileager 9-5, Grey Cloud 8-12, Chalk 8-10, Frater 8-7, Sky Hawk 8-7, Dona Sauvage 8-3, Lothair 8-0, Kirkmaiden 7-13, Mountgarret 7-12, and Phaltaneran 7-9.

THE PALACE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Long Reign 9-3, St. Valour 9-0, Irish Right 8-4, Cardinal Point 8-3, Howth 7-10, Roi de Montagne 7-9 and Red Runner 7-7.

THE SHRI SHALINI RAJE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Saint Fortunat 9-3, Capitol 9-2, Birbal 8-10, Grey King 8-9, Khazal Beg 8-9, Kanzalzaman 8-4, Young Chayna 8-2, Maneck's Hope 8-0, Dandy Duke 7-13, Ridiar 7-12, Kutub 7-12, Sakran 7-8 and Arjuwan 7-2.

THE SHRI SHIVAJI MAHARAJA COMMEMORATION CUP.— Distance 1 mile.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Rose-water 10-12, Saloon 10-0 and Shiva Prasad 7-7.

THE SHIVA ARANYA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; third Rs. 200. For Arabs maidens at the time of starting. Allowance: Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1932, on the first exportation direct from the country of foaling 6 lbs.

Firsan 9-3, Sanjar 9-0, Gold Bar 8-8, Al Fateh 8-8, Taj Najiyah 8-8, Thankful 7-0, Virkumar 7-10, Happy Boy 7-10, Yawooz 7-10, Khayum 7-10 and Young Mamnoon 7-10.

THE SHRI VIJAYAMALA MAHARANI SAHEB PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Badruzaman 9-5, Quinze 9-4, Broker 9-2, Dalphone 9-0, Wurud Pasha 8-13, Narayen 8-11, Bushboos 8-3 and Railway 7-13.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARY SUED

Bank Director's Plea For Perpetual Injunction: Alleged Warning To Papers Not To Publish Certain Advertisements

LAHORE, April 2. (By Mail.)

The Senior Subjudge, Lahore, heard yesterday the suit filed by Mr. B. P. Kapilla, Managing Director Industrial Bank Ltd., Ambala seeking a perpetual injunction against the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government when the plaintiff alleged had without any authority and without any justification issued warnings to "Tribune", "Partap" and other papers asking them not to publish certain advertisement of the plaintiff's bank on the ground that the said advertisement was a kind of lottery and hence prohibited by law.

Mr. Cordon Noad, Government Advocate appeared for respondent while the plaintiff was represented by Lala Ramlal Anand and Mehta Puranchand, Advocates.

PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

The Government Advocate raised preliminary objection that notices under Section 80 C. P. C were not served on the Chief Secretary, secondly the plaint was not properly verified according to law and thirdly the suit was not maintainable as the plaint did not disclose any cause of action.

The Court framed three issues on the above points and adjourned the case.—A. P.

DARING DACOITY IN AJMER

Lathi Men Belabour Inmates And Decamp With Jewellery

AJMER, (By Mail).

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed recently at Srinagar, a town in the Ajmer District.

A number of dacoits, armed with lathis, broke into the house of Anwar-ul-Haq, Sub-Post Master of the place, while the inmates were fast asleep in the early hours of Monday morning, and, after belabouring him and his aged mother, decamped with jewellery worth Rs. 400.

Police investigation is in progress, but no arrest has been made so far.—A.P.

IN POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED GUN

Lahore Head Constable Fined

LAHORE, April 4.

Sant Singh, Head police constable was fined Rs. 21 or two weeks imprisonment under section 19 of Arms Act, for being in possession of an unlicensed gun, which the police found concealed in a trunk when they searched the accused's house for suspected illicit liquor.—A. P.

RED FLAG UNION GETS BUSY

Leaders Address Meetings & Enrol New Members

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union a largely attended meeting of Textile workers was held on the Maidan opposite Pabani Mills last Sunday, at 6 p.m. Mr. Mahamad Siddiq the Vice-President of the Union presided.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Mhapankar, Nerkar, Shirke and others expressing their satisfaction that the Centre Committee at Nagu Sayaji Wadi have been the first to start the work and their example has encouraged the Centre Committee of Ferguson Road and Delisle Road who have also been very active during the last few days.

The agents of the Bombay Cotton Mills had given notice of wage cut and workers from that mill had approached the Union requesting the Union to hold a meeting of the Mill Workers on the 7th instant and appoint a Mill Committee with a view to face the situation.

The President's appeal led the workers to contribute to the strike fund and enrol themselves as members of the Union.

MONDAY MEETING.

Another largely attended meeting of the Mill workers was held on Monday evening at Nagu Sayaji Wadi. Mr. S. C. Mhapankar, General Secretary of the Union, presided over the meeting and Messrs. Tavde, S. L. Lad, Babu Rama, Redkar, Mrs. Dange and others addressed. A number of strikers from the David and Elphinstone Mill also spoke at the meeting recounting the various grievances of the workers.

YET ANOTHER MEETING.

Another meeting for the same purpose was organised at Worli where Mr. R. B. Nerkar the Vice-president of the G. K. U. presided and Messrs. Kanukale, Siddiq, Ghanekar, Devang and others addressed the meeting.

In connexion with the 8th Session of the All-India Educational Conference to be held at Lahore from the 14th of April to the 16th, it is proposed to have an excursion to Taxila and the Khyber Pass, which will start on the night of the 16th or thereabouts, under the direction of Rai Sahib L. Sohan Lal, Secretary of the Punjab Geographical Association.

JUTES RULE STEADY

Coals Neglected In Calcutta Market

CALCUTTA, April 4.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes ruled steady with limited business passing.

Coals were neglected.

Teas were quiet.

In Miscellaneous the Indian Standard Wagon ordy. were marked up about 4 points, while others shewed no change.

Government securities were easier.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 87|12 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 99|12 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1940|43 107|12 small odd lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 113|2.

COTTONS:—Benares 1|6; Kesoram pref. 104; Kesoram ordy. 3|12.

COALS:— Amalgamated 1|8 small lot; Burrakur 7 per cent. pref. 112; Churulia 1|3; Ghusick and Muslia 2|4.

JUTES:—Anglo-India 274|8; Auckland pref. 119; Birla 7; Cheviot 130; Craig 1; Dalhousie 345; Dalhousie pref. 128 small lot; Howrah 39|8; Kamarhatty 379; Kamarhatty pref 117; Lansdownes pref 103 small lot; Lawrence pref. 127; Nuddea 16|4; Northbrook pref 125; Naihati 340 small odd lot; Orient 178.

TEA SHARES:—Bishnauth 18|12; Hantapara 25|8, Hattibherra 12|4, Hasimara 27|4.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation ordy. 1|1; B.I. Corporation pref. 105; B.I. Corporation defd. As. 7 small lot; Calcutta Tramways 14|6; Dunlop pref. 101; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 50|4; Indian Iron and Steel 5|4; Titaghur pref. 132; Port Shipping 10|14; Carew & Co. 17|12 small lot, Samastipur 18|4; Ryam 47|8.

DEBENTURES:—5 per cent. 1914-64 Clive Buildings 94|8; 5-1|2 per cent. 1915|35 Chowringhee property 98|8; 6-1|2 per cent. 1928|33|38 Hu'ayan property 100.—A.P.

MAHOMED ALI MEMORIAL TRUST

Society's Educational Activities In Rajputana

AJMER, (By Mail).

The Annual Report of the Rajputana Mohammad Ali Memorial Trust Society, Ajmer, for the year ended 31st March, 1933, was passed at the General Meeting of the Society, held at the residence of its President, Maulvi Mirza Abdul Kadir Beg, Advocate, shows that besides alding an Arabic School at Ajmer, the Society was responsible for maintaining the Mohamed Ali Memorial High School at Bewar, a recognized and Government-Aided Institution.

The income of the Society during the year was about Rs. 18,000, of which approximately 16,000 were spent on the school, which, even during its brief existence, has earned approbation of the education authorities for its discipline and efficiency.

This year, however, the Society has earmarked a sum of one lac of rupees for the school, of which Rs. 60,000 are meant for the construction of buildings for the various departments of the school and hostel.

An appeal for funds is being issued by the Society, which, the signatories are sanguine, will meet with an willing and generous response.—A.P.

UDAIPUR GIFT TO AJMER SCHOOL

AJMER, (By Mail).

His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur has donated a sum of Rs. 250 to the local Sit Kanya Patshala, run by the Ramayan Mandal.

Other donations of His Highness during his recent visit to Ajmer, include the sum of one lac to the Mayo College and Rs. 1,200 to the Arya Samaj Orphanage.—A.P.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., LL.B., (Baroda).
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
With effect from 1ST JANUARY 1933 interest on daily balances from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be at 1½ per cent. from 1st January to 30th June and at 1 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

JUBBULPORE'S FAMOUS MARBLE ROCKS

They Were Formed Long Before Life Appeared On Earth, Says Geologist !

Mr. A. M. N. Gosh of the Geological Survey of India and a member of the Percy Sladen Trust expedition conducted by Dr. C. A. Matley, gave an interesting lecture on the making of Jubbulpore to the C.P. and Berar Geographical Association at the Spence Training College, says the Jubbulpore correspondent of "The Leader." Mr. F. H. Macney, principal of the college, presided.

Mr. Ghosh described Jubbulpore as one of the few big cities in India having a long geological history. The foundations of Jubbulpore, he said, were laid millions of years ago, when the earth was quite young. The ridge of granite encircling the northern and western sides of the city and the famous marble rocks at Beraghat were formed long before life appeared on our planet. Throughout the countless ages that followed Jubbulpore formed part of an extensive continent occupying the southern hemisphere. This landmass is known to geologists as Gondwana land.

JUNGLE MONSTERS OF LONG AGO.

At the beginning of the medieval period of the earth's history, a large area in Central Provinces was covered by glaciers. No relics of the glacial deposits are found at Jubbulpore, but a good thickness of sandstone and white clay, the latter containing plant fossils, is present in this area. This deposit formed at a later period was laid down in a large lake on the borders of which dwelt gigantic reptiles some of which were well over fifty feet in length and over fifteen feet high. Fossilised remains of these reptiles called dinosaurs lay burried in sand and limestone for seventy million years before they were excavated and brought to light by men. The Jubbulpore dinosaurs flourished in Cretaceous times when the Himalayas and the Alps were under the waters of a great Mediterranean ocean which encircled the globe along the side of this system of mountain range. The existence of a large lake in this area is supported by a recent discovery of a fossiliferous band of mussels in the dinosaur beds. The Jubbulpore dinosaurs were extinct just before this area was flooded with lava flows, which came from the south and filled up the lake. The bassaltic lava still caps the summits of the high hills at Jubbulpore and its neighbourhood. Jubbulpore remained a land surface ever since and the present day topography of this pretty city has been carved out by wind and water since early Tertiary times, a period extending over fifty million years. The uplift of the Himalayas was contemporaneous with the elevation of the Alps and began after the dinoseurs became extinct throughout the world. The lecturer also gave an account of the Pleistocene deposits of the Nerbudda River, about a million year old and which near Beraghat contain horn cores, skulls, limb bones, and teeth of extinct mammals which abounded in the neighbouring jungles before the recent age was ushered in.

RECENT FINDS.

A number of teeth of carnivorous dinosaurs and a claw over four inches long belonging to the herbivorous type were exhibited at the end of the lecture. The present expeditions has discovered, from the Chota Simla Hill, a very good set of the fore and hind limbs, several ribs and vertebrae and other bones of a herbivorous dinosaur. The thigh bone alone measures fifty one inches and the two other bones of the leg thirty-two inches each while the humerus is thirty-six inches long. A number of teeth and bones of carnivorous dinosaurs are also among the finds. The present discovery has caused a great stir in the city and a large number of visitors both European and Indian, daily flock to have a view of the petrified remains of the monsters of the past which are kept in the bungalow of Mr. M. Culleton of the Gun Carriage Factory. It is understood that the specimens will be sent over to the Natural History Museum at South Kennington, London, where they will remain.

Mr. Ghosh concluded his lecture by paying a very warm tribute to Dr. Mately, whose tenacity and persistence have brought the expedition to a success.

WHAT MANCHESTER DOES FOR ITS UNEMPLOYED

Work And Play At 36 Centres

Thirty-six centres for the unemployed have now been established in Manchester, and at a meeting of the special committee responsible for their organisation Sir William Davy, the chairman, reported that twenty-six of them have their own football teams. He explained that the league games which have been organised during the winter have proved so successful that a cup competition has been arranged and that the final will be played on the Manchester City ground in April next. The winning team will receive a cup which has been presented by Alderman J. C. Grime.

Sir William also reported that facilities for boot-repairing were now available at seventeen of the centres and for wood-working at seven. At Willert Street, which was an "all-occupational" centre, between 80 and 100 men were making tables, tennis tables, sideboards, and other furniture needed at the various centres, and, in addition, the shoemaking classes at this centre were attended by men from other centres at which these facilities were not available.

Sir William added that 186 applications had already been received for the allotments placed at their disposal by the Agricultural Committee of the Corporation, and that the men were already in occupation of the allotments at Fletcher Moss. The rent of the allotment and the cost of the necessary tools and seeds were met, in the first place, by the organising committee, the men themselves making repayment in small weekly instalments.

All these activities, Sir William pointed out, had been organised for the benefit of the men themselves and in no sense could they be regarded as interfering or competing with ordinary trade.

DEATH FOR SEVEN NEGRO BOYS

Approver Says Police Tortured Him To Extract "Confession"

Startling new evidence has been revealed in the famous Scottsboro case which is on the eve of being retried, says the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," cabling on March 10. The case concerns seven negro lads who were condemned to death on a charge of assaulting two young women, a crime which they almost certainly did not commit. The new trial was ordered by the United States Supreme Court.

In the case of an eighth boy, Roy Wright, who was only 13 years of age when the alleged crime was committed, the jury disagreed. Wright has just given a correspondent of New York "Times," the first which has been allowed to be given by any of the defendants since their arrest. He states that he falsely testified against his companions only after long continued beating by officers of the law and to escape further torture. Wright says he and all his comrades are innocent.

Wright's new testimony confirms that of Ruby Bates, one of two girls in question. The defending counsel recently obtained a letter she wrote shortly after the affair, in which she said that the negro boys were innocent. The prosecutors had this letter in their possession while they fought in the Alabama Supreme Court and in the United States Supreme Court for the carrying out of the death sentences on the seven boys.

BRITAIN'S 5,425,000 WIRELESS LICENCES

The Post Office announces that the number of wireless licences issued during February was 552,500. After allowing for expired licences the total number of wireless licences now in force is 5,425,700, an increase of 61,260.

During the same months 89 prosecutions were successfully undertaken, the total fines amounting to £90 16s.

Asserting that the United States and Japan will meet in a future war, Brigadier-Commander William Mitchell, former commander of the American air forces, has recommended the mobilisation of American air power to Alaska.

He told the Rotary Club, at Richmond, Virginia, that the Japanese "think they can whip the world when accomplishment of their economic desires makes such a war necessary.

POLICE GUARD FOR MATSUOKA

Japanese Delegate Gets Hostile Reception When Goes To Broadcast

When Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese delegate to the League of Nations went to the B.B.C. to broadcast,, he was given a hostile reception by several persons on the pavement outside.

They shouted, "Down with Japan—A Nation of Bandits." Detectives did not allow them to get near Mr. Matsuoka.

Special police precautions were taken at Victoria Station when Mr. Matsuoka arrived on the

Mr. MATSUOKA.

Continental train from Dover. From the moment he landed at Dover, Scotland Yard men has been detailed to act as his bodyguard.

At hiss hotel a special watch is being kept by selected men from the Yard to ensure that he is not embarrassed by the attentions of unauthorised persons.

Both Mr. Matsuoka and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, broadcast from London on the Manchurian situation. They spoke from separate studios in the same corridor, and, it is understood, did not meet.

MEMORIAL TO BRADLAUGH

The attempt to secure permission to put up a memorial to Charles Bradlaugh in the House of Commons has a certain local interest, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." One of the suggestions is that the centenary this year of Bradlaugh's birth should be marked by the presentation to the Commons of a picture illustrating one of the Parliamentary scenes over Bradlaughs refusal to take the oath after his election as member for Northampton. There is a fine portrait by Walter Sickert in the City Art Gallery which shows Bradlaugh standing at the bar of the House of Commons, and it is perhaps doubtful if the memorial committee could improve on a copy of this work, although the House showed no sympathy with any memorial proposal last night.

This portrait used to hang in the old Secular Hall in Rusholme Road until lack of funds forced the local branch of the National Secular Society to give up the home. The picture was then presented, in 1911, to the City Art Gallery on behalf of the branch by Mr. Fred Smallman. WHO CARES?

MINERS AGAINST "KING & COUNTRY"

The North Wales Quarrymen's Union, which has a membership of 9,000, passed a resolution at its meeting at Caernarvon not to serve King and country in any capacity in the event of war.

TOM THUMB CITY

The smallest "city" in the world is The City, Christian Malford, near Chippenham, Wilts.

The City was built 300 years ago, and consists only of two thatched cottages.

A disused canal runs in front of The City; a railway runs at the back, but the trains never stop because there is no station.

How The City got its name is unknown.

Half of The City is occupied by a widow whose husband lived there for eighty-seven years. His father owned the cottage for ninety-two years, and his grandfather lived in it for ninety-seven years.

The nearest village is two miles away.

Antony Militchitch won a £2 prize in an eating race in Jugo-Slavia. He ate:
A turkey,
10 buns,
10 pork chops.
50 sausages.
10 skewerfuls of veal,
5 apple dumplings.

BURGOMASTER OF COLOGNE

Nazis' Ingratitude Is Deplored By Mr. Nevinson

Mr. H. W. Nevinson, the well-known English journalist writes as follws to the "Manchester Guardian":—

So the Nazis in the course of their tyranny have removed the famous Burgomaster of Cologne from the office he has so long held with the highest credit! He is a man of fine education, specially trained for such an office, which is not temporary, like a lord mayor's, but permanent for life or till retirement.

When I went to Cologne with our army at the Armistice I called on him, and found him calm, courteous, and apparently unperturbed in the midst of an extremely difficult situation, for our troops were occupying his city; and though no praise could be too high for the behaviour of the men, there was always danger of an outbreak on one side or the other, especially when Christmas and New Year came on.

When the French occupied the Ruhr in 1923 - was in Cologne again, in your service, and again I called upon the distinguished burgomaster. The situation was even worse than before, for the French were treating Essen and the surrounding towns of the coal-)and-iron district, closely connected with Cologne, with extreme insolence as a conquered country. They were, in fact, sowing the seeds for the present militarist reaction in Germany. The Separatists, in French pay, were also at their treasonable work in the Rhineland, and the German currency had gone to nothing. Yet I found Dr. Adenauer, maintaining his air of thoughtful moderation as before. After five years he even remembered me and renewed our conversation with an accuracy that proved an uncommon mind.

But all his long service to his city and the whole of the Rhineland now goes for nothing in the eyes of Captain Goring and his Nazis.

MODERN WEDDING

It Has Degenerated Into A Pantomime In Three Acts

The modern wedding has almost become a play in three acts, or rather, perhaps, a pantomime, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". There is the engagement, with genealogies, sporting records, and tastes and pastimes of the individuals concerned. There is the wedding-present and trousseau era, and finally there is the grand transformation scene, when only Harlequins nd Columbines are excluded. The growth, indeed, of the fancy-dress element in English weddings is extreme of recent years, and churches are converted into stages, on which the performers parade and impress a willing public. Wedding dresses are a matter of long tradition, and all the wedding actions have for the most part something symbolic behind them. Otherwise there would be nothing but eccentricity as a reason for wearing a white satin dress and carrying Madonna lilies in mid-winter in a public place.

But the traditional element is fast yielding to the sensational, and brides vie with each other in finding something different for a ceremony in which only the traditional is really justified. It strikes the benighted foreigners as extra-ordinary that a wedding should be a signal for children to be dressed as for a fancy-dress ball; that a period should be consulted not because it is the traditional form for a wedding but because that particular wedding happens to seize upon it; that garlands or reins or traces should be carried by a procession of bridesmaids for no particular reason, and that the whole festivity should take place not in a ballroom or on a stage but in one of the traditional buildings of the country of which dignity has hitherto been the keynote. In France the bride's dress is so traditional that not much variation can be made upon it, while bridesmaids are dressed and not costumed, as is the custom here. It is the difference between a wedding and a mannequin parade.

NO DESK DRAWERS IN ITALIAN MINISTRY

There are no drawers in the desks in the new Air Ministry built under the supervision of General Balbo, Italy's Air Minister. General Balbo believes that drawers tempt bureaucrats to put papers into them and forget all about them. Officials of the Ministry (says Reuter) have to keep their papers on tables and deal with them before going home at night.

"MATRIC." TEST FOR EDITORS

New Press Law In Palestine Imposes Severe Restraints

The Government of Palestine has recently enacted a new Ordinance for the regulation and control of the press. The general lines of the old Ottoman law are retained. A licence has to be obtained from the High Commissioner for the publication of a newspaper or periodical, and the editor is required to have some educational qualification, says the Palestine correspondence of the "Manchester Guardian." The standard demanded is not perhaps high. He must hold a Palestine matriculation certificate or some equivalent diploma. He must also be a person who has not been convicted of a serious offence, not have been disbarred, nor have been expelled from the medical profession.

Newspapers may be required by the Government to publish official communications, and also to publish denials of false statements made either about official or non-official matters and persons. Besides the existing provisions in the Criminal Law concerning publication of seditious or other libels, which in the past have proved a somewhat ineffective deterrent, the new law confers upon the High Commissioner the right, either with or without previous warning, to suspend a newspaper which publishes anything calculated to imperil the public peace. The suspension is to be carried out by an Order of the High Commissioner made in the Executive Council. The High Commissioner, by the same means, can exclude from the country any foreign newspaper on periodical of a dangerous or subversive character.

TEACHER OF MANNERS.

The law further requires every person who proposes to open a printing press to obtain a licence from the Government for that purpose; and all printed publications other than books must bear the name of the printer and publisher. Two copies of every publication and of every book printed must be sent to the Government. By these means, which maintain the present practice but back it with more definite sanctions, it is hoped to check the output of subversive literature. The Government also appointed last year a Press Officer, among whose functions it is by persuasion and precept to guide the editors of the Palestine papers in journalistic manners and press ethics, as well as to supply them with accurate information about Government activities. The precept and persuasion are having some salutary effect, and there is less personal abuse than before; but the tendency of the papers of each community to seek out points of attack in the doings and sayings of the other community has not yet been corrected. One outstanding (if perhaps natural, exception indeed exists to the inter-communal denigration. The English daily paper published in Jerusalem which was formerly known as the "Palestine Bulletin" and is now called the "Palestine Post" has, under new editorship, reached a high standard of journalism, and is deliberately conciliatory between the communities and objective about Government action.

GERMAN HIGH-SPEED AEROPLANE

Will Travel 205 Per Hour

The first high-speed commercial aeroplane to be built in Germany has been completed by the Heinkel Company. This craft can carry a crew of two and five passengers at a cruising speed of 205 miles per hour and a maximum speed of 226 miles per hour—speeds which compare with those of most military fighters.

The construction of the machine, described in this week's issue of "The Aeroplane" contains a number of new features of design. Of all aeroplanes existing the appearance of the Heinkel He. 70 (630-h. p. engine) should approach in flight nearest to that of a bird. The wing roots of the cantilever main plane curve upwards slightly while both the undercarriage and the tail unit are retractable. In flight the landing wheels can be made to disappear flush into sockets provided for them in the wings. As a result, wind resistance is reduced to a minimum. The machine has been developed for the Luft Hansa Company, and will be used by it on its main air routes.

The Mayor of Blackburn wants to have a replica of the Venus de Medici removed from the town hall. He says: "I am not going to have my wife insulted. It is a question of art versus decency."

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Minimum Guaranteed Prizes of Rs. 100 for each correct, Rs. 15 for each one mistake and Rs. 5 for each two mistakes, solutions, are awarded by Lucky X-Word Competitions. Ask for full particulars with 1/2 anna stamp from LUCKY, MEERUT.

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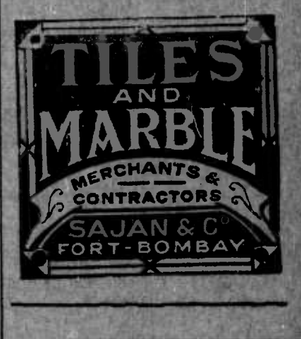

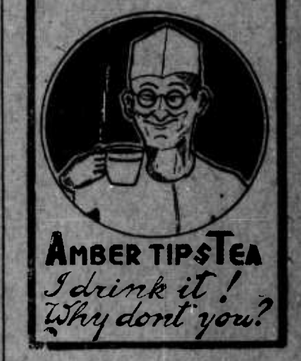

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Feed your nerves with Sanatogen, then you will become fundamentally healthy again. For Sanatogen feeds the cells of your body with exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which strength and health are built up.

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The sooner you start the quicker you will be able to notice the marvellous results Sanatogen will have on your health.

Go to your Chemist or Bazar dealer to-day. He sells Sanatogen.

Now also obtainable in half-size bottles at about half price.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE

Can Advocates Accept Promissory Notes From Clients ?

The following are some of the interesting rulings and opinions of the Patna High Court Bar Council on questions of professional etiquette referred by members of the Bar and other Bar Councils:—

Mr. P., an advocate, referred the following question to the Bar Council for its opinion:—

An advocate accepts a brief for a Magistrate's court on a daily fee which is paid to him regularly for some days. While the case is still pending, the client finds himself in financial difficulties and is unable to make payments regularly but promies to pay up the entire arrears later on and is prepared to execute a promissory note or a mortgage bond just to ensure the payments. Can the advocate under such circumstances tak from the client a promissory note or a mortgage bond in respect of the unpaid portion of his fees without being guilty of committing a breach of professional rules?"

The Council gave the following opinion:—

"That an advocate should not accept promissory note or mortgage bonds or any other written securities from his clients by way of ensuring payment of his fees."

ADVOCATE AS COMPANY DIRECTOR.

The following question was referred by Madras Bar Council for opinion:—

"Whether it is proper for an advocate who is on the Board of Directors of a Joint Stock Company to appear on behalf of the Company in suits or proceedings before Courts in his capacity as an advocate (not as a director) and to receive fees from the company for such appearance.

The Patna Bar Council gave the following opinion:—

That the Council considers it improper for an advocate who is on the Board of Directors of a Joint Stock Company to appear on behalf of the Company in suits or proceedings before courts in his capacity as an advocate and not as a director and to receive fees from the company for such appearance".

CAN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS PRACTISE?

The following question was referred by Madras Bar Council for opinion:—

(a) Whether a salaried officer of the Government or any other body may be permitted to practise while holding that appointment:

(b) In particular whether an advocate holding the appointment of Council Secretary may be permitted to practise?

The Patna Bar Council gave the following opinion:—

"That in view of section 14 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, which provides 'inter alia' that an advocate shall be entitled as of right to practise in the Courts and subject to the provisions mentioned therein, the Bar Council is of opinion that so long as the name of such an advocate continues to be on the roll of advocates the Bar Council or the High Court cannot prevent him from practising as an advocate while he holds the post of a Legislative Co[illegible]ecary or any other salaried officer under the Government or any other body. The matter seems to be one which concerns the Advocate and the Department of Government which employs him rather than the High Court or the Bar Council."

CONSENT OF FORMER CLIENT

On the information supplied by H. and L. the police searched the house of one R; a few bombs they found in one of the rooms of the house and they started a case against R and some other persons. During the investigation of the case by the police, Mr. N. a pleader, represented R. Mr. N drafted and filed an application for bail on behalf of R urging that R was a man of means, that he had no connection with any political movements, that the place from where the bombs were recovered was accessible to others and that the bombs had possibly been planted there by some enemies. After investigation the police submitted a final report in the case praying for the prosecution of H and L under sec. 211 and 211|109 I.P.C. alleging that the bombs had been planted through the agency of these two people who gave or caused to be given a false information to the police. On this report a prosecution was started against H for causing L to give false information to the police. H wanted to engage Mr. N. for his defence. Mr. N. sought the opinion of the Bar Council as to whether he could appear for H. Mr. N. stated that beyond what was stated in the bail application which he had filed on behalf of R he had received no other instruction from R nor did he at the time of R making the reference to the Bar Council remember anything-else about the case against R.

The Council gave the following OPINION.

"That in the opinion of the Bar Council Mr. H and L without the consent of R. and his other former clients."—

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Valuation Report

For the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931

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The Real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial Surplus disclosed after a servere test by the Actuary.
Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the last Valuation.

Interim Bonus Rs. 15 per 1,000 per Year

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Forecast:—STILL GREATER PROSPERITY.
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East and West Buildings,
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CLERKS REQUIRED FOR SECRETARIAT

Competitive Exams On 3rd July

A competitive examination will be held on Monday, July 3rd, 1933, for appointments as Assistants and clerks in the First and Second Divisions of the Ministerial Establishment of the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices.

Candidates who are successful at this examination will be eligible for appointment in vacancies which now exist, or which occur on or before the 30th September, 1934. The number of vacancies, whether open or reserved for minority communities, will be announced later.

Successful candidates will be offered posts, in the order of their merit in the examination, as vacancies occur, and posts reserved for candidates of a particular community will be offered to candidates of that community in order of merit, provided that in each case the Public Service Commission are satisfied that the successful cadidate is suitable for employment in the Ministerial Establishment of the Government of India.

Applications to appear at the examination must be made on the prescribed form and must reach the Public Service Commission, together with all the necessary documents, not later than the 30th April, 1933. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Metcalfe House, Delhi/ Kennedy House Annexe, Simla. Requisitions received less than ten days before the last date for the submission of Applications will not be complied with.

The fee for the examination will be Rs. 20 to be paid on application, in accordance with clause (e) (i) of the instructions on the application form. No claim for a refund of the fee paid will be entertained.

The examination will be held at the following centres:—

Allahabad. Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Madras and Simla.

The Public Service Commission may, if they think it desirable, fix a minimum standard to be attained in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

QUALIFICATION.

Candidates, other than those to whom Section B is applicable, must be not less than 20 years, and not more than 24 years, of age on the 1st July, 1933. They must be graduates of a University incorporated by an Act of the Central or a Provincial Legislature in India, or of the Mysore or the Osmania University; or must have passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination or any other examination which may be recognised by the Public Service Commission as equivalent thereto.

The subjects of examination, the time allowed for, and the maximum marks allotted to each subject will be as follows:—

(a) Arithmetic.—Time one hour, marks 100.
The questions will be designed to test intelligence, accuracy and rapidity in working.

(b) Handwriting—Time 20 minutes, marks 100.
Candidates will be required to copy a passage printed in English. Marks will be awarded for accuracy, legibility, neatness and speed. If a candidate is unable to copy the whole of the passage a deduction of marks will be made in proportion to the shotage.

(c) General Knowledge.—Time one hour, marks 150.
Candidates will be required to give brief answers to questions concerning current events, common phenomena and matters of everyday interest or common knowledge.

(d) English Composition.—Time 2 hours, marks 200.
Candidates will be tested in the following:—

(i) Drafting.
(ii) Precis Writing.
(iii) Correcting mistakes in English.
Proof Corresting.

The test will be of a high standard.

AXED MAY ALSO SIT.

Any person who, as a measure of retrenchment, has been discharged from the Government of India Secretariat or from an office attached or subordinate to the Government of India, whether located at headquarters or elsewhere, and who will be over the age of 24 years on the 1st July, 1933, will be eligible to compete at the examination, subject to the conditions mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 14 below.

A candidate must not be more than 30 years of age on the 1st July, 1933, and must not have been more than 25 years of age when he or she first entered Government Service.

A candidate must not have appeared at any previous examination conducted by the late Staff Selection Board or the Public Service Commission for appointment as Assistants and Clerks in the First and Second Divisions of the Ministerial Establishment of the Government of India Secretariat and its Attached Offices.

A candidate must have one of the educational qualifications prescribed in paragraph 8 above, and except as provided in this Section, must comply with the other conditions prescribed in Section A.

RULES ABOUT APPLICATION.

A candidate's application must pedition to depart.
be accompanied by a certificate from the Head of the Department or office from which he or she was discharged stating (a) that the candidate was not more than 25 years of age when he or she first entered Government Service as explained in paragraph 11 above: (b) that as a measure of retrenchment the candidate was discharged from an appointment which he or she held in a permanent capacity or in which, but for retrenchment, he or she would have been confirmed; and (c) that the candidate is suitable for re-employment in Government Service.

UNITE TOGETHER

Offer Stout Battle To White Paper Scheme

AMRITSAR, Mar. 31.

At a public meeting held in the Town Hall this evening under the presidentship of Sheikh Sadiq Hasan M.L.A., the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the citizens of Amritsar assembled at the Town Hall is of the opinion that the constitutional reforms, proposed in the White Paper are unsatisfactory disappointing and retrogressive as

(a) they give greater power to the Governor and Governor-General than those they at present enjoy.

(b) the safeguards proposed are more in the interests of England than those of India, and

(c) will engender friction between Ministers and different services.

2. This meeting is of opinion that it would be a waste of public funds and no useful purpose would be served by representatives of the people of this country appearing before or collaborating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee until Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners are released and are enabled to take part in the framing of the constitution.

The only way for India to secure something in the shape of substance of self-Government is to unite together, sinking all party and communal difference, and to offer stout constitutional battle to the authors of the scheme. —A. P.

LAST DAYS OF TOLSTOY

I Had In My Husband A Passionate Lover, Strict Judge Cup Never A Friend, Says His Wife

The third volume of the dairy of Sofia Andreevna, wife of Count Tolstoy, covering the period from 1897 to 1909. It continues to give an intimate picture of the tragedy of the home life of the great Russian novelist and his constant disagreements with his wife, which finally culminated in his flight from his home in Yasnala Poliana at the age of eighty-two and his lonely death in a small railfaw station at Astapovo.

During her quarrels with her husband, Sofia Andreevna would often make hysterical scenes, shout cry, threaten to commit suicide, refuse food. "I don't believe in his kindness, his love for humanity," she wrote on September 22, 1897:—

"I know the source of all his activity—glory, glory; insatiable feverish, endless. How can I believe in his love for the children of the Dukhobors when he does not love his own children or grandchildren?"

She hated his followers—peasants, workers, revolutionaries, intellectuals—and never referred to them otherwise than as the "dark people." Whenever she came to a room where Tolstoy was talking to these "dark people," conversation ceased and her husband, annoyed, waited until she had left the room.

"EGOTISTICAL."

She was constantly aware of the contradiction between his personal life and his tastes and the ideas he advocated. On September 4 1897, she wrote:—

"Lev Nikolaevitch (the name by which she calls her husband in her diary) always and everywhere talks about love, about serving God and people ..... But from morning till late into the night Lev Nikolaevitch has passed all his life without any personal interest in the lives of people. He gets up, drinks coffee, takes his walk or bathes, then sits down to write without having seen anybody. And day after day the same correct egotistical life."

Again, eleven years later, on September 30, 1900, she wrote:—

Nobody knows or understands him. The essence of his character, his mind, I know better than anyone else. Lev Nikolaevitch is a man of of tremendous intellect and talent, a man with imagination and sensibility, unusual sensitiveness; but he is a man without a heart or real kindness. He is kind by principle, not naturally."

She was constantly tormented by the idea that her husband was misrepresenting her in his talks and his diary, and that she would become known to posterity as a second Xanthippe. She had a morbid interest in reading what he wrote about her ain his diary and often made scenes demanding that he should abstain from unpleasant references to her. On February 8, 1898, she wrote—

"I don't know where he hid his last note-book with his dairy ..... I am afraid he may have sent it to Chertkov, my Lord, My Lord, I gave my husband all my life, and now I am afraid of him. The fact that he persistently blackens my character in his diary .....shows how clearly he creates for himself the crown of a martyr and for me the scourge of Xanthippe. My Lord, you alone will judge me."

PHYSICAL LOVER.

She constantly reproaches Tolstoy in her diary for having loved her physically with passion and vigour, but not tenderly, as a friend. On May 20, 1898, she wrote:—

"I can recall his reproaches, his kisses, but I cannot recall any sincere, loving, friendly words, friendly, trustful relations. Did they ever exist? I had in my husband a passionate lover,a strict judge, but never a friend."

Her feelings for Taneev often aroused Tolstoy's jealousy, causing him to suffer much. Once he wrote her a letter threatening to commit suicide. On March 10, 1903, when she was fifty-nine years old, she wrote in her diary:—

"I want to cry, I want to see the an (Taneev) who now constitute the central point of my shameful, untimely madness. But let no one's hand be raised against me, because I have sufferet terribly."

Sofia Ansreeyna's tiary always speaks of Tolstoy as a physilal giant, a lover of vigorous life and strong sensations.

When Tolstoy was engaged in writing he was all absorbed in his work and would become quite indifferent to everything and everybody. When he was writing "Resurrection" his wife recorded in her dairy:—

"He walks alone, sits alone, comes in when dinner or supper is half over, ans then only to eat as to disappear again. It seems as though his mind is working all the time and this tires him.

HARVARD POST FOR MR. BINYON

Mr. Laurence Binyon has accepted the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry at Harvard University for the year 1933-34. He will be the seventh holder of the appointment, which is made yearly.

Mr. Binyon, who will be 64 in August will take up his new appointment in the autumn, following his retirement from the position of Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum.

"Although I have not yet announced my retirement," he said, "it has been known for some time that I intended to retire when I reached my 64th birthday. I have been at the Museum for 40 years."

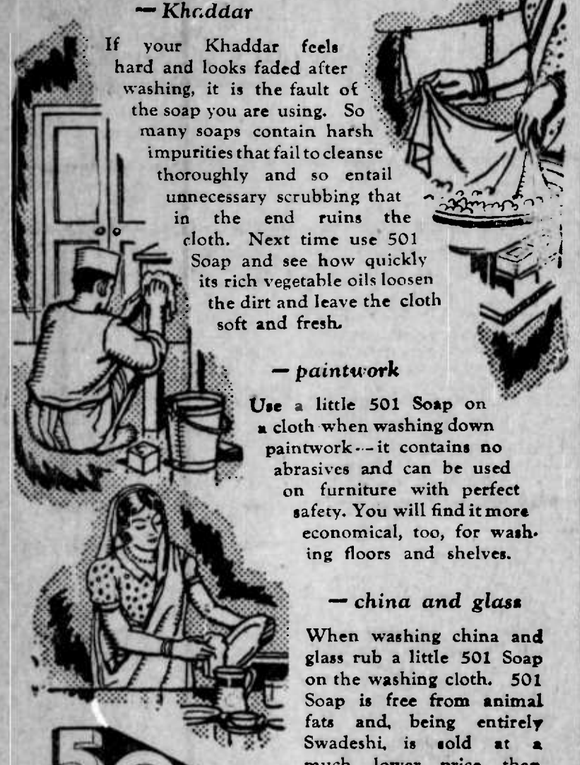
Poet playwright and civil servant Laurence Binyon earned an immortal place in England's popular poetical history in 1915, when he wrote the often-quoted "For the Fallen" lines, beginning.

"They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old."

Pure vegetable oils make this Swadeshi Soap better for—

— Khaddar

If your Khaddar feels hard and looks faded after washing, it is the fault of the soap you are using. So many soaps contain harsh impurities that fail to cleanse thoroughly and so entail unnecessary scrubbing that in the end ruins the cloth. Next time use 501 Soap and see how quickly its rich vegetable oils loosen the dirt and leave the cloth soft and fresh.



— paintwork

Use a little 501 Soap on a cloth when washing down paintwork—it contains no abrasives and can be used on furniture with perfect safety. You will find it more economical, too, for washing floors and shelves.

— china and glass

When washing china and glass rub a little 501 Soap on the washing cloth. 501 Soap is free from animal fats and, being entirely Swadeshi, is sold at a much lower price than imported washing soaps.

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THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs **LESS** dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The **UNDUTIFUL**, the **UNEDUCATED**, the **UNWISE DAUGHTERS**, those who neglect to use **OATINE**.——it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

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HITLER—A DEMOCRAT!

End Justifies Means Is Seen To Be Only Basis Of Nazi Claim.

"I talk democracy to these men and women," said Boanerges in Mr. Shaw's "Apple Cart". "I tell them that they have the vote and that theirs is the kingdom and the power and the glory. I say to them, 'You are supreme: exercise your power.' They say, 'That's right; tell us what to do,' and I tell them. And they do. That's democracy; and a splendid thing it is, too, for putting the right men in the right place."

That's democracy? Democracy, no doubt, as it can be, and as it sometimes works. A kind of democracy not altogether unlike what Herr Hitler has been exploiting in Germany for the past month. "They say, 'Tell us what to do,' and I tell them. And they do." That is true, at any rate, of the seventeen million Nazis who voted for Hitler a week ago. and I suppose it must be held true of the other odd millions of Nationalists who went to swell the Government total, says Mr. H. W. Harris, writing in the "News Chronicle". And since the net result is that the Government commands a majority in the Reichstag, holding 52 per cent. of the seats against 48 per cent., why should anyone deny to the Hitler regime the title of democracy—government of the people by the people for he people?

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

The question is worth asking. for democracy is very much on trial in these days and the distinction between true democracy and false needs defining.

The vital point, of course, is that democracy means the free expression of the people's will after all sides of the questions immediately at issue have been put before the people fairly and without impediment.

The people may be mainly fools, but they consist of individuals with rights, and one of those rights is the title to decide whom they shall be governed by. No individual, on the other hand, has any inherent right to decide that he will govern his felloys.

On that showing Herr Hitler is in a strange position. Placed temporarily in power (by President Hindenburg) in a democratic system, he had, according to that system, to secure the endorsement of the people as condition or retaining power. Whereupon he announced openly that he would retain power with or without that endorsement, and on top of that set about securing a nominal endorsement by violating every principle on which the sound working of democracy, depends. In the event is Herr Hitler's election the result of a democratic decision or not? The answer is obvious. Democracy has been submerged by intimidation.

It may be true that in various parts of Germany the election campaign was conducted under more or less normal conditions. But when the Government party monopolises the enormous advantages of broadcasting and the other parties were refused all access to them; when the Communists, who after al sought political power in Germany by perfectly constitutional means, were denied the right to exist as an organised body at all; when the Communist papers and the great majority of the Socialist papers were suppressed; when meetings were broken up and individuals beaten up systematically throughout the country; when those were the concomitants of the election, was it the free vote of the German people, with the issues fairly set before it, that gave Herr Hitler his 52 per cent. of seats, or was it sheer duress?

END JUSTIFIES.

The odd thing is that while it suits some of Herr Hitler's followers to claim that he has been returned to power constitutionally others of his apologists explain that this is after all a revolution and that in a revolution you must expect some violence—unfortunate, no doubt, but inevitable.

That is good deal nearer the mark. And it illustrates the illimitable dangers of the abandonment of democracy. The only answer to revolution is counter-revolution. What Hitler can do today some other leader anxious for personal power or some party with particular ends to serve can do to-morrow—and in all likelihood will. Violence and murder become part of the established order.

Democracy, on the other hand, makes its own transitions, and makes them peacefully. A Roosevelt succeeds a Hoover in accordance with the free vote of an undragooned electorate. And when the emergency needs a temporary dictatorship the President is accorded it by the constitutional vote of Congress.

At the end of four years Mr. Roosevelt can be peacefully superseded. Herr Hitler when, and how

Nothing vindicates democracy so decisively as the spectacle of the alternatives to it.

JOSEPHINE O'DARE'S LOVE AFFAIRS

Letters With Which She Would Not Part For £10,000

Miss Josephine O'Dare told of her life in Mayfair in the King's Bench Division in mail week, when she was the plaintiff in an action for alleged libel.

She was questioned about her establishment in Park-lane, with its butler chauffeur and other servants, and reference was made by counsel to letters said to have been written by "men of title in high walks of life", says the "News Chronicle".

Miss O'Dare's action was brought against the John Dicks Press, Ltd., of Temple-avenue. E. C.

The alleged libel was contained in certain issues of "Reynolds's Illustrated News" published by the defendants in 1927, and it was said to consist of a number of articles, the first of which was headed "My Life and My Lovers." by Josephine O'Dare.

HER PRISON SENTENCE.

The defence was an admission that the articles were published, but that the words complained of were printed and published at the express request of, and with the knowledge and consent of, Miss O'Dare, and for good consideration paid to her.

The case was heard by Mr. Justice Branson and a jury.

Serjeant Sullivan, K. C. (for Miss O'Dare) said Miss O'Dare did not write one word of what purported to be a history of her life.

He recalled that Miss O'Dare, in December, 1926, was arrested in connection with the passing of a cheque which had been concocted by a man, who is now serving a long term of imprisonment, and that she was sentenced to four and a half years' penal servitude.

Reading extracts from the articles, Serjeant Sullivan said there was a subheading, "Passionate lovers made to pay," and, in another article, Miss O'Dare was alleged to have confessed: "I had extreme confidence in my wiles and wits to pull me through any emergency."

"PARIS NIGHTS."

Then, counsel went on came a description of "hectic nights in Paris" and of how large sums of money were extorted from an admirer." Her friends were described as peers, lawyers and merchant princes.

Mr. George William Skyrme, a sales man of Kilburn Priory, Hampstead, igving evidence for the plaintiff, denied that he wrote a word of the articles published about Miss O'Dare. He related that a representative of "Reynolds's Illustrated News" called on him asking for a story about Miss O'Dare's life with letters and photographs.

"A price of £115 was arranged and I was introduced to Mr. Vincent Wray, who was to see Miss O'Dare. We went together to Holloway Gaol, where we saw her in hospital, but the authorities would not allow Miss O'Dare to discuss any business."

In cross-examination by Mr. Phillip Vos (for the defence), Mr. Skyrme said he received a number of letters which had been written to Miss O'Dare and handed them to the ne ?paper representative.

Mr. Vos: Did you know that many of those letters were from men whose names were famous throughout England?—I did not.

Do you swear that you did not know that you were handing over letters from eminent men of title in high walks of life?—All I know was that I was handing over personal letters.

Mr. Skyrme said he was Miss O'Dare's foster-brother. He admitted that, in the earlier part of her life, she was known as Teresa Agnes Skyrme.

"I put it to you," said Mr. Vos, "that you know Josephine O'Dare is your lawful sister?"

Mr. Skyrme: No.

MISS O'DARE'S STORY.

Miss O'Dare was next called. She wore a fashionable mustard-coloured costume, with a navy blue felt hat.

"I did not provide any of the particulars which are in the articles," she declared.

Following questions by counsel, Mr. Justice Branson read from the affidavit sworn by Miss O'Dare in connection with her bankruptcy proceedings which contained the words "will of Edwin Docker, formerly coroner for the County of Worcestershire."

Mr. Vos: (to Miss O'Dare): It is true, but it is quite true that the will under which you were sentenced to 4 1/2 years' penal servitude?—"Yes, I uttered it," answered Miss O'Dare.

Was the statement you made in that affidavit an absolute lie?—Well, under the will that was forged, I was to receive £15,000.

RODE IN THE ROW.

Miss O'Dare said she thought her liabilities in her bankruptcy were £7,500. "I have not lived extravagantly," she remarked. "It is true I lived in Park-street, Park-lane, and kept a butler, a chauffeur and two other servants".

Mr. Vos. Did you entertain largely, and invite wealthy and distinguished people to your home?—Yes, and a great many of those people are still my friends. I rode in the Row occasionally, but I did not live luxuriously.

Miss O'Dare admitted that she borrowed £2,000 from her butler, a man named Poole.

Miss O'Dare agreed that she read the proofs for an article about her in "The People."

Mr. Vos read the heading: "My Wasted Years, by Josephine O'Dare," which was followed by the words: "As an adventuress she held every trump in the game, but it was not worth while."

"Were you an adventuress?" asked Mr. Vos.

Miss O'Dare: No, I have never been an adventuress.

Did you say that those men had fallen madly in love with you?—that is quite correct.

You referred particularly to a young Cambridge undergraduate who was desperately in love with you?—Yes.

You sincerely liked this boy, who was a decent young fellow. Yet you were willing to sell his letters for publication?—I would not have sold those letters for £10,000.

Mr. Vos: Would it be true to say that in "The People" you tried to describe the life of Mayfair which would be, beyond description, mean and miserable?—Yes.

Did you tell stories of a marriage market in Mayfair where money, and money only, is the gauge of matrimonial bliss?—Yes, that is true.

The hearing was adjourned.

IRISH JOURNAL PUBLICLY BURNED

Dail Candidate Creates A Scene In Court

A party of five or six young men raided the headquarters of the Army Comrades' Association in Parnell-Square, Dublin, in mail week seized copies of the Cosgrave party weekly paper the "United Irishman," and burned them in the street outside.

An effort was also made to seize a typewriter in the offices, but members of the staff struggled with the man and retrieved the machine without damage.

The men disappeared before the police arrived. A large crowd witnessed the burning.

The event had an unusual sequel.

An extraordinary scene occurred in the District Court when Mr. Con Brosnan, ex-captain of the National Army, a Cosgrave party candidate in the general election, and a former member of the Army Comrades' Association, was accused of damaging a typewriter and burning a number of copies of "The United Irishman."

While another case was being heard the court was interrupted by noise from one of the cells under the dock, and a voice was heard to shout. "Why is my case not being called?" Police officers left the court and went to the cells. Brosnan was brought up from the cells, and when a policeman attempted to remove his cap he snatched it back and told him he had no authority to remove it.

Brosnan laid a crucifix, a watch, and some scraps of paper on the dock ledge. After the charge had been read over he said: "Who am I? I am Cornelius Brosnan, president of the Irish Unity Association, through which I declare a republic for this country at ten minutes to one, and I do not recognise you, a British——. Remember the treaty is broken. Remember the thirty-eight men who voted against the removal of the oath."

Brosnan shouted that he had been a general in the Army Comrades' Association, and that he had 'burst up" the association in Kerry and would "burst it up" in Dublin. "Robert Emmet's epitaph is written and printed", he called out, "and I am the man that printed it. Ireland is free."

The Justice remanded Brosnan until Tuesday, and ordered that he should be medically examined.

IRAQ'S £1,000,000 AIR BASE

Plans are now complete for the building of a new Royal Air Force base at Dibban, 50 miles west of Baghdad, to cost more than £1,000,000. The work will take five years to complete.

"UNIVERSAL USE OF KHADI means PURN SWARAJ" M. K. GANDHI.

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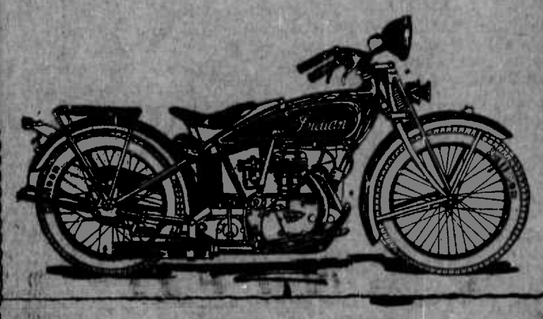

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ARMY AND AIR FORCE BILL

Commons Pass Third Reading

LONDON, Apr. 3.

In the House of Commons the whole of the evening was occupied by discussion on the Army Air Force Bill which eventually passed the third reading.

The second Government measure which was to have made considerable progress yesterday was not reached.—Reuter.

The Government of India have decided to hold no examination this year for the recruitment of Indian Audit Accounts Service, Imperial Customs Service, Military Accounts Department and Indian Railway Accounts Service.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1933

IF ENGLAND AND ITALY, WHY NOT FRANCE?

New Peace Plan To Emerge From Paris: Verseilles Likely To Get New Lease Of Life On "Common Security" Plea

PARIS, April 3.

Yet another "plan" is expected to emerge from discussions on the Four-Power Pact, in which France is giving full consideration to the Little Entente's objections to her revisionist claims.

It is understood that the Cabinet is preparing a memorandum on essentially a new plan, distinct from the British and Italian schemes, but similar to the British document, and particularly stressing safeguards of the States who are non-members of the European directory.

NOT A COUNTER-PLAN

The draft memorandum is not properly a counter-plan but rather an enunciation of the general doctrines constituting French beliefs. It provides that whenever a problem affecting a State other than these four is discussed the interested State will be called in consultation from the very beginning.

EMPHASIS ON SECURITY.

The draft memorandum has been completed. It places greater emphasis on security than British and Italian plans. It agrees with the latter in so far as it suggests a Four-Power Pact concertedly to seek solution of the European problems and undertake not to increase armaments during the currency of the agreement.

TREATY REVISION

But ad important divergence relates to the proposed treaty revision. It stipulates that the signatories shall consider the advisability of setting in motion provisions of the Covenant as a whole, and thereby article 19 must be taken in conjunction with articles three, 10, 11 and 16.

This means that common security undertakings must be given at least equal weight with treaty revision. —Reuter.

BALDWIN IN THE SUN.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldyin enjoy a stroll during the lunch interval across the Horse Guards Parade. Owing to the brilliant sunshine, Mr. Baldwin discards his overcoat which he is seen carrying.

FAMILIES STARVE

While Men Are Clapped In Jails

Subhas Bose Asks M.P.s To Table Questions

LONDON, April 4.

Syt. Subhas Bose in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" invites the members of the House of Commons to table questions with reference to the allowances paid to the prisoners held in custody under Regulation III of 1818 and Bengal Ordinance, in respect of families and dependents.

Syt. Bose asserts that in a vast majority of cases, families of State-prisoners are forced to live in a state of indescribable want and misery, because the breadwinners are clapped in prisons for indefinite periods.

Syt. Bose adds that he never received a farthing towards the maintenance of his dependents.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC CONTROL OF TRAFALGAR SCHEME

Elaborate Automatic System Inaugurated

RUGBY, April 3.

What is probably the most elaborate example of the automatic traffic control in the world was inaugurated at Trafalgar Square London to-day.

The traffic control by light signals is rapidly extending in London where every week about twelve new systems are being installed but owing to the large number of streets converging in Trafalgar Square and owing to the fact that it is traversed by about 65,000 vehicles daily the new system is most ambitious yet undertaken.

The unique feature of the new system is that the traffic actually controls itself according to its need by means of detectors laid in the roadway.

The system which cost £2,347 to install will replace sixteen police hitherto engaged on point duty in the square.—B. O. W.

BANGALORE SANATANISTS PROTEST

Urge Tirupati Bill Passed By Anglicized Hindus

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Apr. 3.

A largely attended public meeting, last evening, presided, over by Puranic Sreshta Krishnachar Walkar protested against the passing of the Tirupathi Bill.

The Madras Governor was requested to withhold assent as the bill was passed with the votes of non-Hindus and anglicized Hindus. The meeting supported the views of Shree Gokulnath Goswami Maharaj of the All India Varnasrama Swarajya Sangh and agreed to join a deputation waiting on the Viceroy requesting His Excelency to veto the Bill.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN PASSES AWAY

Linguist, Journalist And Controversialist

Mr. G. K. Nariman who passed away on Tuesday morning.

Mr. G. K. Nariman, the well-known Parsi scholar, Orientalist, linguist and journalist of Bombay, died at about 8-30 in the morning on Tuesday. For some time past he was suffering from pneumonia, and was in Dr. Patraots Hospital. For the last five days he was unconscious and breathed his last on Tuesday morning.

To newspaper readers the initials, G. K. N. stood. for ripe scholarship, informative articles full of controversial matters, sometimes very combative, often containing translations from German, French, Russian, Sanskrit and many other languages, giving expression to heterodox views, not very palatable to the orthodox.

He loved newspaper controversy of all kinds, and gave hard blows to his Opponents and received them in turn with good grace. He was very catholic in his views and had travelled abroad a good deal.

SCHOLAR OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTE.

Mr. Nariman was a scholar of international repute and knew most of the classical and modern languages well. He was well-versed in Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Zend, German, French, Russian, and most of the vernaculars of India and Burma. He has written a number of books,—some of them translations from Russian German and French and others original. He was accepted as a great authority on Buddhism and his book on "Sanskrit Buddhism" is well-known among Buddhist scholars. Mr. Nariman was also considered to be an authority on Zoroastrianism and Islam and had made a deep study of the literature connected with all the religions which are now professed in India.

Mr. Nariman was the founder of the "Iran League" which had for its object popularising information about Persia and matters connected with that country. He edited the "Iran League Bulletin" for two years. But his literary and social activities did not stop there. He was also the founder of the "Anti-Priestcraft Association", which is now known as the "Rationalist Association" and was a valued and constant contributor to the journal conducted by the latter. He hated all superstition and people who traded on it. And this trait of his character is explained by his vigorous activities against priests, wherever found.

VOLUMINOUS WRITER.

He was a regular contributor to the columns of the "Chronicle" on varied subjects, and also to the columns of the newspapers, both in and out of Bombay.

Mr. Nariman for a time served as a Chief Court Translator in Burma. During the war his knowledge of languages was very useful to the Government and he was appointed Assistant Censor in Bombay. He threw up the appointment after some years.

VISITS FRONTIER AND AFGHANISTAN.

When Lord Rawlinson was the Commander-in-Chief in India, Mr. Nariman went to the North Western Frontier Province as a military correspondent and did useful service to the Government, as that province was treated more or less as "terra incognita" during and after the war.

After the Moplah Riots in Malabar, he went there at the request of Lord Chelmsford to enquire into the real state of affairs, and made a report to the Government accordingly.

He visited Afghanistan at the special request of the enlightened King Amanullah so see for himself the real conditions obtaining in that kingdom.

His death leaves a huge gap in the ranks of journalists, orientalists, and rationalists, which it will take a very long time to fill.

Mr. Nariman has three brothers and two sisters. His father was Lt.-Col. Kaikhusru Nariman, I. M. S. One of his brothers is Prof. R. K. Nariman M I C E, of the Osmania University Hyderabad; his second brother is a retired Major of I. M. S. and the third brother is a doctor. He has two sisters, and all of them are unmarried.

BRITAIN AND U. S. CO-OPERATE

Economic Conference Convocation

SIR J. SIMON ON FINAL STEPS

LONDON, Apr. 3.

Britain and America are working hand in hand to facilitate early convocation of the Economic Conference.

Mr. Norman Davis had a long conversation with Mr. MacDonald this afternoon, and goes to Paris to-morrow to consult the French Government. He will possibly go to Berlin afterwards.

Meanwhile Sir J. Simon is sounding other members of the Organising Committee with a view to the final steps to convene the conference.—Reuter.

BENGAL HINDUS' GRIEVANCES

"Reforms Unworkable Under Muslim Hegemony"

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, a member of Bengal Legislative Council, interviewed Sir S Hoare, Sir H Butler, Lord Lothian, Lord Zetland and many members of the House of Commons and all Parties with regard to the grievances of Bengal Hindus against new constitution, which he asserted would place the Hindus of Bengal under definite Moslem hegemony, be unworkable and lead to chaos and bloodshed. Chatterji expressed opinion that there was reasonable prospeit of Joint Select Committee investigating Bengal Hindus' grievances.—Reuter.

CITROEN MOTOR CAR WORKS RE-OPEN

Employees Accept Wage Reduction

(Special Cable)

PARIS, April 3.

Citroen motor car will reopen on April 5. Practically all 6,000 employees have accepted reduction of wages.

BOYCOTT NOT TO BE RESUMED

Passport Restrictions Stop Exodus

Ban On Professor Rheinardt

BERLIN, Apr. 3.

It is taken for granted that anti-Jewish boycott will not be resumed.

The Chairman of the Boycott Committee, Herr Streicher, in a speech at Munich said that millions of Germans would regret the cancellation of the boycott; but discipline must be maintained.

Professor Max Rheinardt is the latest victim of anti-Jewish campaign. He has been ordered to sever his connection with the Dutschen Theatre with which his name has been prominently identified for quarter of a century.

Exodus of thousands of Jews in the past week ceased completely to-day in consequence of stringent passport restrictions adopted throughout the country.—Reuter.

"QUIT" ORDER ON BHAVNAGAR WOMAN

Suryaprakash Press Pays Rs. 1,500 Security

AHMEDABAD, Apr. 4.

Mrs. Maneklal Khimchand, a native of Bhavnagar State, who was deported out of the British Territory under the Foreigners Act, was arrested and lodged in Sabarmati Jail on entering the British Territory. She was produced before the District Magistrate and served with a notice requiring her to quit Ahmedabad District within 24 hours.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested last evening, while distributing Congress Bulletins near Manekchowk Mill, proclaiming the boycott of that mill for ordering British machinery.

SECURITY DEMANDED.

The keeper of Suryaprakash Printing Press was produceed before the District Magistrate, who demanded from him a security of Rs. 1,500 instead of Rs. 3,000 demanded before. The security was immediately paid.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT IS ABDICATING

Naturally Urinces Pause And Falter

Tory M. P. Trots Out "Ranji's W. P. Criticism

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 4.

"Ranji's" recent criticism of Government's Indian proposals were quoted by Sir William Davison at the annual meeting of the South Kensington Conservative Association.

After criticising the scheme and declaring that the ultimate idea of Government was not partnership but abdication, Sir W. Davison said that it was no wonder that princes in India were hesitating and doubting what to do. He referred to "Ranji's opinion that the proposals were dangerous and paid a high tribute to "Ranji", saying that his death was a great loss dot only to India but to England.

Mr. Lloyd, President of the Association, was absent owing to an attack of influenza.

KAFFIRS GOING STRONGER

Wall-Street Quiet

(Spelial Cable).

LONDON, April 3.

On the Stock Exchange apart from further strong features in Kaffirs, markets were generally dull and uninteresting.

Commodity markets were also poorly supported.

Wall-Street was quiet, but there was steady sentiment encouraged by steadiness of leading commodities.

EMERGENCY IN OIL INDUSTRY

Roosevelt's Advice To Governors

WASHINGTON, Apr. 3.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to the Governors of oil-producing States has announced that he will recommend to Congress to prohibit transportation in inter-state or foreign commerce of oil manufactured in any State, in violation of the state's laws.

Mr. Roosevelt says, that it seems that there is a widespread feeling that an emergency exists in the oil industry, and hopes that Governors of the States affected, after consulting each other will take appropriate action to meet it".—Reuter.

BAN ON RUSSIAN GOODS?

Drastic Powers For Board Of Trade

Labour Offers Deliberate Obstruction To Bill

LONDON, Apr. 3.

In the House of Commons in order to obstruct an early passage of the Bill dealing with Russian goods, Labour started a detailed questioning on various items of Army and Airforce Annual Bill.

If this procedure is continued it will have the effect of delaying the next Government bill, which is planned to cover two days, and thus the whole programme up to Easter will be delayed, unless the House sits late which certainly will be done, if necessary.

PROVISIONS OF BILL.

Reuter understands that Government's draft Russian Bill confers drastic powers on the President of the Board of Trade to issue orders affecting specific categories of Russian goods or prohibit importations altogether.

Government is conferring with the Dominions on the subject.—Reuter's Special.

M. LITVINOFF PROTESTS

"Unjustified Arrests Of Soviet Citizens"

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, April 3.

M. Litvinoff has strongly protested to the German Embassy against "cruel beatings and unjustified arrests" of Soviet citizens in Germany and also against searches of premises of the Russian Trade Delegation.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN N. W. F. P.

Thunder-storms In C. P. And Burma

POONA, April 4.

The depression over Baluchistan has remained practically stationary and caused widespread rain in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab Hills. A few thundershowers are reported from East Central Provinces and Upper Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Pasni three inches; Panjgur, and Parachinar one; Miranshah three quarters; Peshawar a half; Murree, Sonamarg, Dras, Drosh and Kalat a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in Baluchistan, continue to be fairly widespread in the North-West Frontier Province, increase in Kashmir and extend in the Punjab. Scattered thunderstorms may also occur in and around the Deccan.—A. P.

SELECT COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

Opposition Likely To Get Four Seats

LONDON, Apr. 3.

Labour Opposition expect to receive four places on the India Select Committee, one from the House of Lords and three from the House of Commons, and for these seats they will nominate Lord Shell, Major Attlee, Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. F. Cocks.—Reuter.

WANTS IT AT DEAD HALT?

Tory M. P. Complains Against Speedy Indianisation

LONDON, April 3.

In the Commons Sir S. Hoare informed Sir Alfred Knox that the numbers of Europeans in the Civil Service and the Indian police in January 1932 were 843 and 528 respectively, compared to 922 and 569 in January 1928. Provided the present rate of Indianisation continued figures on the basis of the present cadres would be about 670 and 460 in January 1938.

Sir Alfred Knox asked whether it was possible to check the speed of Indianisation in view of the fact that efficiency of the service would suffer.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied he would rather deal with such a big question in debate.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked whether experience had given any colour to Sir A. Knox's allegation.

Sir S. Hoare replied in the negative and added that generally the service was efficient.—Reuter.

LATE MR. SORABJI E. WARDEN

Stroke Of Paralysis Proves Fatal

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sorabji Eduljl Warden, which took place at 1 a.m. on Tuesday at his residence at Colaba. The deceased was hale and hearty till last week when he attended the funerals of the late Sir J. J. Modi and the late Sir D M. Petit. He took suddenly ill on Friday last, and became unconscious due to a stroke of paralysis. He recovered partially the next day, but again relapsed and died without regaining consciousness.

The late Mr. Sorabji E. Warden was the chairman of Oriental Life Assurance Co., and took a great deal of interest in the welfare of the Parsi community.

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